REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

DURING THE YEAR

1883.

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Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home (Judicial) Department, No. 1087, dated 4th December 1884.

READ—

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab for the year 1883.

REMARKS.—The number of offences reported has been steadily increasing each year since 1876. The rise has been very marked during each of the last three years. In 1879 the number of offences reported was 101,421; in 1883 it stood at 127,927. In 1881 there was an increase of 10,994 cases over the proceding year; in 1882 there was a further rise of 5,767 cases; and last year there was an increase of 7,391 cases. In comparing the offences admitted to have occurred in 1883 with the figures for the years prior to 1881, allowance must be made for the different way in which the statistics have since been compiled. In addition to the offences struck off the register on the application of the Police, offences summarily dismissed are now also excluded from those admitted to have occurred. Bearing this fact in mind, a comparison shows that the number of cases admitted to have occurred has also increased in a corresponding degree. The number of cases in which offences have been struck off the register on the application of the Police is higher than in any of the four preceding years, but lower than in any of the years from 1875 to 1878. The Inspector-General of Police has expressed the opinion that this result is owing to the difficulty of obtaining orders of cancellation from Magistrates; but it is more probable that the real cause is to be found in the omission of many District Superintendents to record, at sufficient length, in each case, the grounds for the application. As pointed out by the Judges, such cases require full consideration from both the District Superintendent and the Magistrate. It appears that, in some districts, Police Officers took little or no pains to obtain the orders of the Magistrates in cases in which the information was found to be false. The number of complaints summarily dismissed, as disclosing no sufficient ground for proceeding, has also risen to some extent. In Montgomery the percentage of complaints so disposed of was as high as 42; in Siálkot 38; and in Hoshiárpur 35. On the other hand, in the Dera Gházi Khan District only 1 per cent. of the gross number of reports and complaints were summarily dismissed; and the percentage is exceedingly low in Bannu, Kohát, Gurgaon and Simla. It thus appears that the action of Magistrates in this respect has not been as uniform as is desirable. 8,581 out of 30,936 complaints so disposed of, were dismissed after reference to the Police. The Judges are of opinion that, on the whole, the powers of reference have been exercised with moderation. Action is being taken in cases in which an injudicious use of them appears to have been made. An indiscriminate resort to the Police for the investigation of complaints is very undesirable; it is only where the Magistrate has reason to doubt the truth of a complaint that he may require a local inquiry to be made.

2. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the Police are more careful now than formerly to record all complaints made to them; but a correct idea of the state of crime cannot be obtained unless every effort is also made to separate the true complaints from the false. This can only be effected by care on the part of both Magistrates and Police Officers in having false informations struck off the register, and in dealing with complaints under Sections 202 and 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

3. The increase in cases returned as true was considerable, and was highest in those falling under the Indian Penal Code. The percentages of increase as compared with the two previous years were as follows:—

Cases under the Indian Penal Code	... 7·1	per cent.
„ „ Local and Special Laws	... 3·5	„

The largest increase is shown in Karnál, and the only district which shows a decided decrease is Hazára. In the former district a very large number of offences against property are recorded; Sirsa, Umballa and Bannu also show a large increase in this class of crime. The returns from the Umballa District present a similar increase under minor offences against the person. These are highest in Ráwalpindi, Gurgaon, Umballa, Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána and Ferozepore. The more serious classes of offences do not show much variation. In Hazára greater discrimination has been shown in working the penal provisions of the Forest Act.

4. The ratio of cases brought to trial to offences admitted to have occurred has fallen slightly. As stated by the Judges, the value of this ratio depends entirely upon the accuracy of the returns of reported crime. In Kángra, Kohát, and Simla the percentage of cases brought to trial to those shown as true, is so high that it is obvious that the records are unreliable. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to know that the Deputy Commissioners of these districts have been called upon for some further explanation on the subject.

5. With regard to the classes of offences, the increase in the number of offences admitted to have occurred, has risen generally under most of the minor heads of crime. The following five classes of offences alone account for the bulk of the increase :—

Criminal trespass	+1,748
Criminal force and assault	+1,453
Offences under Local and Special Laws ...	+ 694
Hurt	+ 596
Criminal intimidation, &c.	+ 214
	4,705

The total increase was 5,667.

6. The constantly increasing number of complaints of a petty character seems to point to a widespread abuse of the Criminal Courts. Looking to the very high percentage of such complaints which are summarily dismissed, or are subsequently adjusted or dropped, it seems evident that false charges are frequently brought in a reckless manner. While this is the case, it is to be regretted that the number of cases in which compensation has been awarded against the complainant, after it has been found that the complaint was frivolous and vexatious, has decreased. The state of the law, which limits the application of the provisions relating to compensation to summons cases only is clearly unsatisfactory. Sir Charles Aitchison agrees with the Judges in thinking that false or frivolous charges are not uncommon in several classes of warrant cases, and that some means should be devised for checking them. It is by no means improbable that the fact that compensation cannot be awarded in warrant cases tends to increase their number. At the same time His Honor is inclined to believe that improvement might be effected by greater attention, on the part of Magistrates, to the manner in which complaints are disposed of. In the first place, it is clear that sufficient advantage is not taken of the existing provisions of the law; and secondly, it is stated in the Judges' Report, that the preliminary examination of the complainant is, too often, of a merely formal and perfunctory character. A more careful enquiry than is at present usual should precede the issue of process for the attendance of the person complained against, in both summons and warrant cases. Such a course would be likely to aid in exposing false complaints and in minimising the inconvenience caused by them. In review,

ing the Report for 1882, the advisability of raising the initial fee, upon complaints, was alluded to, and the matter is one deserving further consideration. It is satisfactory to know that the whole subject is before the Judges, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to be informed of the result of their deliberations.

7. The returns relating to the disposal of criminal business show that, while there has been an increase in the number of offences returned as true, and in the number of persons disposed of by the Criminal Courts during the past year, the percentage of convictions has fallen from 42 to 40 per cent. It is somewhat curious to observe that the percentage of convictions is excessively low in several of the classes of offences in which the number has increased in a marked degree. In cases of hurt, for instance, which have risen in number by 13 per cent., and in which the number of persons tried rose by 1,814, the percentage of convictions was only 25, against 41 in the preceding year, or less by 16 per cent. ; while the number of persons convicted fell by 1,033. In cases of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, the convictions decreased by 3 per cent. ; and in cases of theft and of criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, by 4 per cent. This seems to indicate less satisfactory working in the Magistrates' Courts ; but it is not improbable that other causes have influenced this result. The superior Courts are daily becoming more urgent in their demands for a greater degree of accuracy in complying with the technical rules of law and procedure ; a conviction does not, so frequently as formerly, stand the test of appeal, unless it is based upon an unbroken chain of legal evidence upon the record ; and hence the tendency to acquit, in the first instance, is growing : and lastly, the practice, on the part of accused persons of employing Counsel is rapidly extending, without any corresponding provision being made for conducting prosecutions. The first two points noticed are, to a great extent, themselves the result of the last, and must be allowed to take their course. The subject of the appointment of public prosecutors has been under the consideration of the Judges and of the Government for some time, and is likely to be dealt with at an early date.

In confirmation of the views expressed above, namely that the lower Courts are learning to pay more attention to exact procedure and the rules of evidence, it is noticeable that the convictions obtained stood the test of appeal somewhat better than in the two preceding years.

8. Offences against the public tranquility were, as usual, most numerous in the Peshâwar Division. Increased activity on the part of local Magistrates is, as suggested by the Commissioner, very desirable.

9. Complaints of offences relating to religion are more frequent in the Punjab than in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. The number of such cases, in which the complaint was held to disclose grounds for proceeding, was 163 only, out of a total of 252 complaints. Out of 477 persons tried under this head, only 100 were convicted. It is evident that many of these complaints are frivolous and vexatious, but as they are warrant cases, they cannot be checked by the award of compensation to the party complained against, where the prosecution fails to establish the charge. Sir Charles Aitchison agrees in the remarks made by the Judges regarding the action of the Magistrates in the Gurdâspur District in dealing with complaints of this character : out of 86 persons brought to trial in that district only 7 were convicted, and the power of summary dismissal certainly ought to have been more freely exercised. Moreover, before any process is issued, a careful preliminary enquiry is most necessary in such cases.

10. There has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of offences affecting human life. The number of murders which occurred in the Peshâwar District was, however, very high. The Commissioner and the Sessions Judge consider that the police want vigour and detective power and are apt to think that

it is the business of the friends of the person murdered, rather than theirs, to bring the murderer to justice. It is also remarked that chiefs and other assignees of Government revenue neglect the duties and responsibilities which are imposed upon them by the conditions of their grants, and that Tahsíldárs do not sufficiently interest themselves in the settlement of blood feuds. Sir Charles Aitchison considers that the state of things disclosed in paragraph 13 of the Judges' report, demands very serious attention; and he will be glad to receive the reports of the officers referred to, with a view to further enquiry.

11. Out of 662 persons brought before the Courts upon charges of murder, only 281 were convicted. The number of persons acquitted or discharged, by the ordinary tribunals, in the Pesháwar Division was 137, against 31 persons convicted. In trials before councils of elders the figures were 38 and 66, respectively. The difficulties in the way of getting evidence in cases of murder arising out of intrigue, are, no doubt, great; but still it ought to be possible to obtain a much higher percentage of convictions than that which now prevails. The certainty of punishment constitutes its chief deterrent force; and until measures can be devised for bringing offenders to justice more often than is, at present, the case, it is hopeless to expect a reduction in the number of murders in Frontier Districts. It is doubtful whether sufficient efforts are made to impress upon chiefs and lambardárs that the suppression of evidence, obstruction of the police and the Courts, or the fabrication of false charges, will be punished by the law.

12. Excluding the Pesháwar Division, the action of the Courts in dealing with the crime of murder has been satisfactory. Convictions were obtained in the cases of 159 out of 202 persons, or in 78·7 per cent. of the number disposed of. The percentage of convictions for culpable homicide not amounting to murder rose from 53 to 60. The result is satisfactory, though a higher percentage of convictions might be expected.

13. There has been a satisfactory falling-off in the number of dakaitís and robberies; the decline is most marked in the Kohát District. In Hissar the numbers, which were exceptionally high in the year 1882, have fallen to more normal proportions. In some districts the increase has, to a great extent, resulted from the special measures which have been taken to enquire into the depredations of certain gangs of Sansyas, who have been in the habit of making organized raids from neighbouring provinces.

14. The decrease in the number of offences against property in the Delhi, Gúrgaon and Gurdáspur Districts would be satisfactory if the returns were reliable in regard to the registration of crime. The returns from Gurdáspur are, apparently, open to considerable doubt.

15. The returns relating to offences under Local and Special Laws yield fairly satisfactory results. Prosecutions under the Arms Act have decreased considerably, and notably in the Kángra District. The measures taken to improve the working of the law in that district have been productive of exceedingly good results.

16. Offences under the Canals Act have increased by nearly 200 cases; but it is explained that this is due to the absence of rain in certain districts, and to the temptation thereby caused to irrigators to take water out of their turn.

17. The number of prosecutions under the Cantonment Act has also increased. In the reports for 1881 and 1882, attention was drawn to the large number of such cases which were shown in the returns of the Ferozepore District; and the Judges addressed the Commissioner of the Lahore Division on the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that there has been no improvement in that district during the year under review. The Ferozepore Cantonment authorities are responsible for 40 per cent. of the cases shown in the returns for the whole Province. His Honor cannot believe that the inhabitants of the Ferozepore Cantonments are more liable to miscon-

duct themselves than those residing in other cantonments; and the only conclusion at which he can arrive is, that the Cantonment Magistrate does not display sufficient discretion in carrying out the provisions of the Act. Sir Charles Aitchison deems it to be necessary to ask the Judges to make further inquiries into the matter, and to inform the Government of the result.

18. It is satisfactory to observe a marked improvement under Act XIII of 1859 which provides for punishing breach of contract by workmen and labourers; the prosecutions having fallen from 622 to 112, and the convictions from 40 to 8. This is mainly owing to the completion of the main lines of the Sirhind Canal; but appears to be partly attributable to the instructions issued by the Chief Court. The working of the Act continues to require the attention of Commissioners.

19. There has been a very large increase in the number of prosecutions under the Police Act; the increase appears to have been very general in its character, and to have resulted from more energetic measures under Section 34 of the Act.

20. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the action of the Judges, in pointing out the principles which should guide judicial officers in dealing with contempts of court, has borne good fruit.

21. The measures taken by Magistrates for the prevention of crime, have been less stringent than in the two preceding years. In Pesháwar there was a very great decrease in the number of persons placed upon security to keep the peace, although the year's working shows a rise in violent crime; there was also a decrease in the number of persons placed on security for good behaviour. The working of the law in regard to vagrants, suspected persons, and habitual offenders has been fully referred to in reviewing the Police Report, and need not be further alluded to here.

22. The general results of the disposal of cases in Magistrates' courts are that 99 per cent. of the persons dealt with were disposed of within the year. In 30 per cent. of these the prosecution was dropped; in 28 per cent. the accused was discharged or acquitted on other grounds; and in 42 per cent. convictions were obtained, or commitment or reference was made. These figures compare unfavourably with those of the previous year, in which there was want of prosecution in 27 per cent., and conviction, commitment or reference was obtained or made in 45 per cent. The falling-off in successful prosecutions was most marked in trials before Assistant Commissioners, Native Extra Assistant Commissioners, Náib-Tahsíldárs and Canal Officers; and in the Bannu, Kohát, Jhang, Gujránwála, Ráwalpindi, Jhelum and Ferozepore Districts. The number of cases tried summarily has increased by 3 per cent. On the whole, the work was satisfactorily disposed of, and it is gratifying to notice that the increase in the number of Munsiffs has enabled Magisterial Courts to do more work.

23. The decrease in the number of cases referred by Magistrates of the second and third classes to District and Divisional Magistrates, is to be regretted. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees, generally, in the remarks made on this subject in paragraph 56 of the Judges' Report, and hopes that efforts will be made to effect an improvement in the districts in which the power of reference has not been duly exercised.

24. Sir Charles Aitchison regrets to observe the unsatisfactory way in which the criminal business has been dealt with in the Amritsar and Gurdáspur Districts, and particularly in the former. The severe comments passed by the Judges in paragraph 58 of the Report are, in His Honor's opinion, well merited; and he would be glad to be informed of the names of the officers who are principally to blame in the matter, and to know that more promptitude in the disposal of criminal work has been shown since the Report was submitted. It is noted that the Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur has given a good deal of attention to the judicial administration of his district; and that the pressure of work since relieved by the addition of a Munsiff may account to some extent for the Gurdáspur delays.

25. The Honorary Magistrates of the Province have again done a large amount of good work. Of the Honorary Magistrates who sit singly, Sardár Ajit Singh, C.I.E., deserves the special commendation of Government. Sháhzadá Nádir and Khán Bahádur Hádi Husain Khán are also entitled to special mention. The Boards of Honorary Magistrates at Delhi, Jullundur and Amritsar have done a larger share of work than usual, while all the Boards have given satisfaction. The Beri Board ceased to exist early in the year, owing to the death of one of the two Magistrates belonging to it, whose place could not be filled.

26. Tahsíldárs have done somewhat more criminal work than in the previous year; but the whole amount of judicial work done by these officers has not been excessive, except in Gurdáspur, Jhelum, Hoshiárpur, and Amritsar. Deputy Commissioners have also disposed of less original criminal work than in 1882. The Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar is specially mentioned, with some others, as having taken up less work than he should have done.

The work done by Deputy Commissioners in the exercise of their enhanced powers is less than in 1882; in this respect, also, the Amritsar District is conspicuous, only 17 cases having been taken up as against 45 in the previous year.

27. The working under the Frontier Rules is generally satisfactory. As pointed out by the Judges, the fact that a conviction was obtained in the Dera Ismail Khan District in every case in which a reference was made to a council of elders, is remarkable; and calls for the further enquiry which the Judges have ordered.

28. The total number of witnesses examined has increased, and the ratio of witnesses dieted to the number examined has fallen slightly. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that the Judges continue to watch the action of the courts in regard to the dieting of witnesses. Greater uniformity in this respect is desirable. The matter does not seem to receive sufficient supervision in the Ráwalpindi Division, and the large allowances made to witnesses in the Ráwalpindi District demand further explanation, which the Judges have called for.

29. Some improvement has taken place in the matter of punishments. Sentences of whipping, in cases of first conviction, have been more sparingly passed; while there has been no falling-off in the number of previously convicted persons who were sentenced to whipping as an additional punishment. This is as it should be.

30. The percentage of fines realized has risen from 77 to 79 per cent.; the amount imposed was less than in 1882, while the amount of compensation awarded was higher, by 3 per cent., than in that year. The Judges surmise that in the Montgomery District the Magistrates fined too heavily; the fines imposed were heaviest in that district, while the percentage of realizations was particularly low.

31. The number of appeals has increased generally, while the percentage of sentences upheld has risen by 5 per cent. in District Appellate Courts, and by 1 per cent. in Courts of Session. This result has been brought about by the change in the law which has taken away from the Lower Appellate Courts, the power of enhancing sentences on appeal. It is to be observed, however, that the power to refer inadequate sentences to the Chief Court for enhancement, has not been taken away, and that this power should have been more freely exercised. The measures which are being taken by the Judges to remove misapprehensions on this point will probably have the effect of making appellants more cautious.

32. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the remarks made by him in reviewing the Report for 1881 have been attended to, and that Deputy Commissioners have disposed of most of the district appellate business during the past two years.

The appellate work of the Province has, on the whole, been well done, and calls for no special comment.

33. The Lieutenant-Governor approves the remarks made by the Judges on the subject of the laxity, which is apparently prevalent, in explaining to accused persons the exact nature of the charges brought against them, and in ascertaining whether they wish to call witnesses. It is most important, in the interests of justice, that persons under trial should be given every opportunity of defending themselves.

34. As regards habitual offenders, it is to be regretted that the action of the courts has been less rigorous than in 1882. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to be made acquainted with the results of the enquiries which the Judges are making on this subject. It is very desirable that this class of offenders should be dealt with in an exemplary manner.

35. In conclusion, Sir Charles Aitchison desires to record his appreciation of the supervision exercised by the Judges over Subordinate Courts, in addition to the discharge of their other arduous duties.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Registrar of the Chief Court, Punjab, for the information of the Judges and for circulation with the Report.

Ordered also that the Review be printed and published in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

C. L. TUPPER,

Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Govt. Press, Lahore—5-12-84—350.

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Review of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

No. 881.

FROM

G. W. RIVAZ, ESQUIRE,

Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab,

To

H. C. FANSHAWE, ESQUIRE,

Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Dated Lahore, the 31st March 1884.

SIR,

I am directed by the Judges to submit the following report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab during the year 1883.

Measures taken to secure the punctual submission of the report.

2. On the receipt in this office of Punjab Government, Home Department, Circular No. 24, dated 14th December last, the special attention of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners was drawn to its directions, and it was pointed out that the earlier dates fixed by Government for the submission of the Court's reports on Criminal and Civil Justice could not be reached unless the reports and returns of all subordinate offices were submitted with the punctuality which was customary with some offices. The result has been that the local returns and reports have, with a very few exceptions, been sent in with far greater punctuality than usual, and it has been found possible to complete the provincial report and returns a month before the prescribed date.

Arrangement of report and form of statements.

3. The report has been drawn up on the same plan as that of the previous year. The statements in the Appendix are also in the same form as those submitted last year, except that a column has been added to Statement No. 2, for reasons which will be hereafter explained.

PART I.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

A.—GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

General results of last three years compared.

4. The annexed table gives full particulars regarding the number of offences reported and admitted to have occurred, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial before the Criminal Courts of the Punjab, during the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nature of offences.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code	1881	93,630	25,023	1,031	67,576	53,131	112,073
	1882	99,964	28,562	1,446	69,956	55,014	117,695
	1883	106,640	30,192	1,519	74,929	58,533	125,388
Offences under Special and Local Laws	1881	21,139	820	18	20,301	20,056	43,560
	1882	20,572	723	26	19,823	19,793	40,900
	1883	21,287	744	26	20,517	20,359	42,299
Total ...	1881	114,769	25,843	1,049	87,877	73,187	155,633
	1882	120,536	29,285	1,472	89,779	74,807	158,595
	1883	127,927	30,936	1,545	95,446	78,892	167,687

The figures for last year show an increase of 6·1 per cent. in the total number of offences reported or complained of, as compared with the previous year, and of 11·5 per cent., as compared with the year 1881. The increase of the past over the previous year was 6·6 per cent. in offences under the Indian Penal Code and 3·4 per cent. in offences under Local and Special Laws.

Complaints summarily dismissed.

5. The number of complaints dismissed *in limine*, as disclosing no sufficient ground for proceeding, was 30,936 in the past as against 29,285 in the preceding year. Of those dismissed last year, 22,355 were dismissed without reference being made to the police, and 8,581 after such reference. The distinction between complaints dismissed without and after reference to the police has been made for the first time in the returns now under review. In a majority of districts the power given to Magistrates to refer a complaint to the police for local investigation, before deciding whether or not to issue process for the appearance of the person complained against, seems to have been exercised with moderation. Action is being taken by the Court in regard to a few districts where references appear to have been injudiciously made. Taking the total numbers of complaints summarily dismissed in each district, the proportion of dismissals to the gross number of reports and complaints varies from 42 per cent. in Montgomery, 38 per cent. in Siálkot and 35 per cent. in Hoshiárpur, to 1 per cent. in the Dera Gházi Khan and Bannu Districts, 3 per cent. in Kohát, and 4 per cent. in Gurgaon and Simla.

Offences struck off the register as false.

6. The number of offences struck off the register on the application of the police has risen from 1,472 to 1,545, the districts which return the highest figures being Jhang, Lahore, Jhelum and Pesháwar. As was pointed out in the Court's report for 1882, the rules under which offences are struck off require each case to be fully considered both by the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate. The importance attached by individual police officers to the removal of unfounded reports from their registers is therefore a factor which materially influences the returns. Only two cases were struck off in the Dera Gházi Khan District, three in Shahpur and eight in Kohát, and the number was under twenty in each of the districts noted in the margin.

Gurgaon, Jullundur, Siálkot and Gujránwála.

Increase in true cases commented on.

7. The balance of cases returned as true was 95,446 in the year under report, as compared with 89,779 true cases in the preceding year, and 87,877 true cases in 1881. Taking the figures for 1882 and 1883, the increase under the Indian Penal Code amounts to 7·1 per cent., and manifests itself chiefly in offences against property and minor offences against the person. The increase under Local and Special Laws amounts to 3·5 per cent. only, and is for the most part due to the more vigorous enforcement of the provisions of Section 34 of the Police Act. The districts which show the largest increases in criminal offences are noted in the margin. It will be shown hereafter that in all these districts there was a considerable increase under one or more of the heads mentioned above. The only district which shows a decided decrease is Hazára, where prosecutions under the Forest Act fell off largely, and offences against property and complaints of hurt and assault to a less marked extent.

Karnál	39 per cent.
Sirsa	26 "
Umballa	25 "
Mooltan	23 "
D. G. Khan	20 "
Ferozepore	18 "

Cases and persons brought to trial in 1882 and 1883.

8. The ratio of cases brought to trial to offences admitted to have occurred was not quite 83 per cent., or 1 per cent. less than in the previous year, and about the same as in the two preceding years. The significance of this ratio, of course, depends entirely on the degree of accuracy with which reported offences are brought to account. In certain districts, notably Kángra, Kohát and Simla, the ratio of cases brought to trial to true cases is so high that it seems hardly possible that all reported crime can have been entered in the statements. The point is one which deserves attention on the part of district and divisional

officers. There was an increase of 9,092 in the number of persons brought to trial in 1883 over the number brought to trial in the previous year, and of 12,054 over the number of persons brought to trial in 1881.

B.—Offences Classified.

Variations under main heads of crime shown.

9. The annexed table shows the variations under the main heads of crime during the past two years, and compares the final results of the cases decided in each year. A more detailed classification will be found in Statement No. 2 in the Appendix.

Description of offences.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred during the year		Percentage of increase or decrease.	Persons disposed of during the year		Persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.	
	1882.	1883.		1882.	1883.	1882.	1883	1882.	1883.
Chapter VI.—Offences against the State...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" VII.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	2	1	− 50	2	1	2	1	100	100
" VIII.—Offences against the public tranquillity ...	785	795	+ 1	6,514	6,457	4,493	4,634	69	72
" IX.—Offences by or relating to public servants ...	223	172	− 23	273	233	69	55	25	24
" X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants	1,157	1,065	− 8	2,272	1,999	1,214	1,179	53	59
" XI.—False evidence and offences against public justice ...	1,073	1,085	+ 1	1,677	1,755	837	749	50	43
" XII.—Offences relating to coin and Government stamps ...	127	153	+ 2	153	151	88	74	57	49
" XIII.—Offences relating to weights and measures ...	63	61	− 3	217	90	186	56	86	62
" XIV.—Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals ...	606	595	− 18	2,213	1,993	1,765	1,364	80	68
" XV.—Offences relating to religion	124	163	+ 31	344	477	65	100	19	21
" XVI.—Offences affecting the human body—									
1.—Offences affecting life ...	815	782	− 4	1,191	1,074	518	496	46	46
2.—Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	98	74	− 24	115	80	59	43	51	54
3.—Hurt ...	4,594	5,190	+ 13	9,191	11,005	3,802	2,769	41	25
4.—Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	554	699	+ 26	1,226	1,453	221	222	18	15
5.—Criminal force and assault...	23,061	24,514	+ 6	48,979	52,914	6,689	6,920	14	13
6.—Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labor ...	249	260	+ 4	416	439	131	131	31	30
7.—Rape ...	96	109	+ 14	101	107	41	38	41	36
8.—Unnatural offences ...	96	99	+ 3	92	101	63	60	68	59
" XVII.—Offences against property—									
1.—Theft ...	10,959	11,130	+ 2	9,586	10,216	6,626	6,803	69	65
2.—Extortion ...	216	241	+ 12	514	528	57	65	11	12
3.—Robbery and dacoity ...	327	309	− 5	436	392	176	151	40	39
4.—Criminal misappropriation of property	393	537	+ 37	583	897	271	443	41	49
5.—Criminal breach of trust	560	696	+ 24	639	783	287	297	41	38
6.—Receiving stolen property...	2,684	2,715	+ 1	3,546	3,525	2,158	2,142	61	61
7.—Cheating ...	759	759	...	1,155	1,237	297	350	26	28
8.—Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	35	20	− 43	54	46	22	7	41	15
9.—Mischief ...	2,682	2,871	+ 7	5,989	6,229	1,669	1,465	28	24
10.—Criminal trespass ...	11,531	13,279	+ 15	8,671	9,021	3,606	3,671	42	41
" XVIII.—Offences relating to documents, and to trade or property marks ...	114	123	+ 8	208	221	56	52	27	24
" XIX.—Criminal breach of contract of service ...	40	22	− 45	134	38	30	13	22	34
" XX.—Offences relating to marriage	4,654	4,848	+ 4	6,348	6,826	782	791	12	12
" XXI.—Defamation ...	352	421	+ 20	673	778	99	101	15	13
" XXII.—Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	927	1,141	+ 23	1,595	2,097	280	281	17	13
Offences under Special and Local Laws ...	19,823	20,517	+ 3	40,629	42,033	29,210	30,487	71	72
Total ...	89,779	95,446	+ 6	155,796	165,196	65,869	66,011	42	40

Offences against the public tranquillity.

10. Offences against the public tranquillity were, as usual, most numerous in the Pesháwar Division. In 1882, 112 out of a total of 785 cases were returned from the Pesháwar Division, and last year the numbers were 195 out of a provincial total of 795 cases. The Commissioner is of opinion that Tahsíldárs should proceed to the scene of the occurrence and personally conduct the enquiry more frequently than they do at present.

Offences relating to religion.

11. Complaints of offences relating to religion have increased considerably during late years, and from the figures noted in the margin it would seem that such complaints are made much more freely in this province than in the North-Western Provinces or the Lower Provinces of Bengal. In the Gurdáspur District alone 22 cases and 86 persons were brought to trial, and 11 complaints more were summarily dismissed as disclosing no sufficient ground for proceeding. Seeing that of the 86 persons brought to trial in this district only 7 were eventually convicted, it seems probable that the power of summary dismissal might have been exercised more freely than it was. The cases being warrant cases, amends for frivolous or vexatious complaints cannot be summarily awarded. The only means of punishing such complaints are, therefore, by a regular prosecution or a suit for damages, and these modes are too troublesome to be often resorted to. A more practicable expedient would be perhaps for Magistrates to require in all doubtful cases complainants to establish their complaints *ex-parte* before issuing process.

Number of complaints

	Preferred	Admitted as showing *primâ-facie* grounds for proceeding
Lower Provinces	46	39
North West Provinces	162	87
Punjab .	252	163

Offences affecting human life.

12. The returns show a decrease of 4 per cent. in offences affecting human life, and of almost 10 per cent. in the number of persons tried for such offences. The most considerable falling-off under this head was in cases of attempted suicide.

Murders.

13. The number of admitted cases of murder fell from 356 to 344. In the Pesháwar District, however, the number rose from 69 to 73—a larger number than has been registered in any year since 1876. The Sessions Judge and the Commissioner have commented at some length on the high return of crimes affecting human life in the Pesháwar District, and the small percentage of convictions in these cases, which will be presently noticed. Both officers concur in the opinion that the police are wanting in vigour and detective power. Colonel Johnstone notes that he cannot call to mind a single murder case in which detective ability was shown by the police, and says that police officers seem to think that it is the business of the friends of the person murdered, rather than theirs, to bring to justice the murderer. These remarks are generally concurred in by the Commissioner, and he adds as further reasons for the prevalence of violent crimes that chiefs and other assignees of Government revenue greatly neglect the duties and responsibilities for the performance of which their grants are held, and that Tahsíldárs do not interest themselves sufficiently in the settlement of blood feuds. These are matters which appertain to police rather than judicial administration, but the Commissioner and Sessions Judge write strongly on the subject, and it seems desirable, therefore, that their views should be made known.

The return for the Hazára District (21 cases) is slightly above, and those for the Rawalpindi Division (58 cases) slightly below, the average of the five previous years, while the calendars for the Kohát District (23 cases) and the Derajat (35 cases) are lighter than in any year since 1878. The districts of the province which are always conspicuous for this class of crime have been accounted for above. The returns for the rest of the province are normal.

In all, 811 persons were brought up charged with murder last year; of these, 17 died or could not be tried because they were insane, and 662 were dealt with in the manner shown in the following table.

Division.	Persons disposed of by the ordinary tribunals.		Persons disposed of by Councils of Elders.	
	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Discharged	Convicted.
Delhi	21	17	...	...
Hissar	20	7	...	...
Umballa	24	14	...	...
Jullundur	19	12	...	...
Amritsar	9	12	...	...
Lahore	12	14	...	...
Rawalpindi	56	49	...	...
Mooltan	18	14	...	...
Derajat	17	20	4	25
Pesháwar	137	31	38	66
Total ...	339	190	42	91

The results shown in the table are the final results of the trials, after the disposal of the reference to the Chief Court in cases in which a capital sentence was passed. The percentage of convictions in cases tried by the regular tribunals has risen from 33 to 35, but in the Pesháwar Division was 18 only, as against 24 in the preceding year. Prosecutions before Councils of Elders in the Pesháwar Division were also much less successful last year than in 1882.

Convictions for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

14. The only other remark which need be made in connection with offences affecting human life is that the percentage of convictions for culpable homicide not amounting to murder has risen from 53 to 60, being still, however, below the percentage of the year 1881, when 66 per cent. of the persons who were tried were convicted.

Minor offences against the person.

15. Minor offences against the person have been already referred to as contributing somewhat largely to the general increase in the criminal statistics of the year. Serious cases of hurt increased from 735 to 933, and minor cases from 3,859 to 4,257. Under the latter head the percentage of convictions has fallen from 39 to 20, the fall being most marked in the Dera Ghází Khan (41 per cent.), Umballa (36 per cent.), Dera Ismail Khan (36 per cent.), Kángra (36 per cent.), Rawalpindi (33 per cent.), Bannu (32 per cent.) and Hazára (32 per cent.) Districts. In 1882, 34 per cent. of the persons tried for voluntarily causing hurt were discharged for want of prosecution, and 54 per cent. last year. The table shows an increase of 145, or 26 per cent., in complaints of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, and charges of criminal force and assault were more numerous by 1,453 than in the preceding year, though these figures do not include 10,079 complaints dismissed summarily, as against 8,849 so dismissed in the previous year. The increase in assault cases was most marked in the Rawalpindi, Gurgaon, Umballa, Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána and Ferozepore Districts.

Offences against property.

16. The increase in offences against property exceeds 8 per cent., the figures being 30,146 admitted cases in 1882 and 32,557 last year. The increase is most pronounced in the Karnál, Sirsa, Umballa, Jullundur, Siálkot, Mooltan and Bannu Districts. In all these districts, as will presently appear, higher figures are returned under the more serious heads. The increases are differently attributed to agricultural distress and more careful registration in the Karnál, Sirsa, Umballa and Bannu Districts, to the latter cause only in the Mooltan District, and to inferior police working in the Siálkot District.

Details given for each district.

17. The following table shows the number of cases returned as true and brought to trial in each district of the province during the last two years, and compares the variations under the chief heads of this class of crime.

DISTRICT.	Theft and receipt of stolen property				Serious cases of criminal trespass				Robbery and dacoity				Other cases				Total			
	Cases returned as true		Cases brought to trial		Cases returned as true		Cases brought to trial		Cases returned as true		Cases brought to trial		Cases returned as true		Cases brought to trial		Cases returned as true		Cases brought to trial	
	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883
Delhi ...	493	331	350	297	342	283	107	88	8	3	4	3	147	126	146	126	990	743	607	514
Gurgaon ...	298	226	206	181	209	165	66	44	12	7	7	1	90	95	92	91	609	493	371	317
Karnal ..	293	427	209	247	159	255	50	78	7	11	2	7	110	145	89	118	569	838	350	445
Hissar ..	292	263	227	197	114	130	58	53	22	11	20	9	59	51	55	50	487	458	360	309
Rohtak ..	222	277	152	209	205	218	64	85	10	6	6	4	62	71	60	58	499	572	282	356
Sirsa ..	262	414	156	216	28	80	14	82	9	11	5	11	65	67	61	68	364	572	236	322
Umballa .	767	1,110	283	492	511	862	108	101	14	8	5	4	318	347	308	313	1,610	2,327	702	910
Ludhiana ..	328	285	244	243	201	306	94	82	2	13	2	12	405	449	403	446	936	1,052	743	783
Simla ...	157	165	114	137	19	29	8	10	1	..	1	..	72	76	67	76	249	267	190	223
Jullundur ..	320	338	186	110	431	668	62	75	1	9	1	4	296	224	298	218	1,048	1,239	547	487
Hoshiarpur	231	278	172	207	327	448	54	61	2	8	3	8	427	394	442	402	987	1,128	671	678
Kangra ..	293	253	286	218	114	74	59	48	1	1	..	1	216	276	216	272	624	584	511	539
Amritsar ...	602	606	481	491	376	437	110	122	14	17	12	15	377	502	387	500	1,369	1,562	990	1,068
Gurdaspur..	418	308	252	226	373	348	57	66	10	11	5	7	484	429	474	412	1,285	1,096	768	711
Sialkot ..	527	770	334	457	436	694	55	78	3	5	3	2	574	556	409	442	1,539	2,025	891	974
Lahore ..	1,077	1,078	678	729	506	737	154	180	15	15	16	16	343	255	348	264	1,941	2,085	1,196	1,189
Gujranwala	419	383	281	274	198	236	58	71	8	4	6	4	267	242	181	163	892	855	526	512
Ferozepore..	583	538	418	379	238	278	62	91	5	8	3	8	319	376	319	370	1,145	1,200	802	848
Rawalpindi ..	703	762	489	415	647	647	128	140	10	11	7	8	476	600	460	554	1,836	2,020	1,084	1,117
Jhelum ..	513	339	292	278	528	378	154	126	4	9	4	8	228	338	198	329	1,273	1,059	648	751
Gujrat ..	440	364	230	287	299	326	71	62	6	2	5	2	87	112	91	118	832	804	406	464
Shahpur ..	256	264	216	206	137	170	35	45	2	3	2	3	145	154	140	155	540	591	393	409
Mooltan ..	664	817	529	490	380	413	107	156	10	7	8	4	270	398	255	315	1,323	1,630	897	963
Jhang ..	522	306	353	261	138	115	62	45	3	2	..	2	61	90	61	89	724	513	476	397
Montgomery	671	618	471	437	155	121	77	64	4	..	2	..	111	127	91	105	941	866	641	606
Muzaffargarh	356	313	231	228	297	278	116	105	5	4	2	3	109	137	91	87	767	732	440	423
D. I. Khan ..	239	252	176	158	144	189	79	71	7	9	2	3	91	118	68	87	481	518	315	319
D. G. Khan	348	396	250	248	105	147	53	49	4	9	1	4	183	183	154	169	640	735	458	470
Bannu ..	359	451	166	205	229	290	49	58	6	15	2	6	341	416	156	140	935	1,172	373	409
Peshawar ..	441	464	362	373	559	632	105	113	39	41	25	16	263	274	243	209	1,302	1,411	735	711
Hazara ..	268	210	187	169	149	124	63	47	13	9	5	4	261	327	204	251	691	670	459	471
Kohat ..	281	259	168	193	212	251	66	73	70	40	24	11	145	188	106	164	708	738	364	428
Total ..	13,643	13,845	9,206	9,278	8,775	10,272	2,433	2,518	327	309	185	190	7,401	8,131	6,666	7,147	30,146	32,557	18,492	19,133

Theft and dishonest receipt of stolen property.

18. The net increase in cases of theft and dishonest receipt of stolen property is but slight, the higher figures of the Karnál, Sirsa, Umballa, Siálkot, Mooltan and Bannu Districts being almost balanced by lower returns from Delhi, Gurgaon, Gurdáspur, Jhelum, Gujrat and Jhang.

Serious criminal trespass.

19. The increase in serious cases of criminal trespass amounts to 17 per cent. It is marked in the first four of the districts which have been mentioned above as contributing most largely to the increase in cases of theft and dishonest receiving, and also in the Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Lahore and Pesháwar Districts, where thefts and cases of dishonest receiving did not appreciably increase. The Commissioner of Pesháwar connects the increase in that district with the decline in preventive measures under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and urges that headmen and land-owners who come into Court and declare that they know of no cause why security should be taken from persons charged with bad livelihood, practically become guarantees for the future good behaviour of those persons almost as effectually as if they bound themselves to be so. This last is in answer to the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, who complains that witnesses will not give evidence against bad characters for fear of the consequences, and condemns the provisions of the present Code relating to the taking of security for good behaviour as altogether too inelastic for a frontier district. The only districts in which serious cases of criminal trespass were noticeably fewer last year are Delhi, Gurgaon, Kángra, Jhang and Jhelum.

Robbery and dacoity.

20. The decline in robberies and dacoities is most marked in the Kohát District, where 40 cases were registered and 11 brought to trial last year, against 70 cases registered and 24 brought to trial in the previous year. In the Hissar District, the numbers, which in 1882 were exceptionally high, have fallen to more normal proportions. The increases in the Ludhiána, Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts are probably connected with the enquiries which were in progress during the year into the depredations of certain gangs of Sansya dacoits from the North-Western Provinces, but the higher figures are not noticed in the local reports. The increase in the Bannu District is merely noticed as forming part of the general increase in offences against property.

Other cases.

21. The cases classed in the table as other cases consist for the most part of minor offences, and the increase of 9 per cent. is not, therefore, so important as those which have been just

commented on. An increase of 24 per cent. in cases of criminal breach of trust points, however, to a substantial increase in a serious description of crime.

Districts which show a decrease of offences against property.

22. The only districts which show a considerable diminution of offences against property are Delhi, Gurgaon, Gurdáspur and Jhang. In the district first named, new canal works are said to have counteracted the effects of an indifferent autumn harvest, but it is to be observed that last year's percentage of cases brought to trial is much higher than that of the previous year and the general percentage for the province. It is, therefore, possible that crime may also have been less faithfully registered last year than in 1882. In the Gurgaon District the decline was confined to the first nine months of the year. The failure of the autumn harvest was, the Deputy Commissioner reports, followed by a manifest increase of offences against property. Recent correspondence has shown that the figures returned in 1882 from the Gurdáspur District are open to doubt. No safe conclusions can therefore be drawn from the figures in the table until they have been further examined, and corrected if necessary. The improvement in Jhang is ascribed to the action taken against bad characters in previous years.

Chapters XIX, XXI and XXII of the Indian Penal Code.

23. Prosecutions under Chapter XIX of the Penal Code continue to diminish On the other hand, increases of 20 per cent. in cases under Chapter XXI, and 23 per cent. in cases under Chapter XXII, of the Code follow on the increases of 40 per cent. which were brought to notice in the Criminal Report for 1882. Under both heads more complaints were summarily dismissed last year than in the previous year, and yet the proportion of convictions is lower than ever. Both classes of cases are warrant cases, to which the remedy of amends for vexatious complaints cannot be summarily applied.

Principal variations under Local and Special Laws.

24. The principal variations in offences against Local and Special Laws are noted below :—

	Cases returned as true.		*Persons convicted.*	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Arms Act	376	233	394	192
Canals and Drainage Act ...	520	718	821	1,148
Cantonments Act	3,509	3,601	5,210	5,218
Cattle Trespass Act	1,468	1,332	784	707
Contract (Workmen) Act ...	622	112	40	8
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs Act ..	466	705	475	477
Excise Act	238	324	300	368
Forest Act	1,047	947	2,424	2,676
Gambling Act	236	181	968	719
Municipal Act	3,438	3,445	4,905	4,359
Opium Act	379	340	594	369
Police Act	5,853	6,827	9,455	11,165
Punjab Laws Act	533	701	697	928
Railways Act	301	262	316	274
Stamp Act	159	170	170	188

Indian Arms Act.

25. The number of prosecutions under the Indian Arms Act has fallen from 376 to 233. The Kángra District still leads, but with 49 cases as against 148 in the previous year. The working of the Act in this district formed last year the subject of special correspondence between Government and the local authorities, which resulted in a more liberal grant of licenses, and in other measures being taken to render the provisions of the Act less irksome. These concessions are reflected in the large decline in the number of prosecutions noticed above.

Canals Act.

26. The returns show an increase of 198 in the number of charges brought under the Canals Act, and of 327 in the number of persons convicted. The increases were most marked in the Dera Gházi Khan, Gurgaon and Karnál Districts. In the case of the Dera Gházi Khan and Karnál Districts it is explained that the want of rain tempted

irrigators to take water out of their turn, and it is probable that the increase in Gurgaon may be similarly accounted for, though the local reports are silent on the subject.

Breaches of cantonment rules.

27. The number of prosecutions for breaches of cantonment rules has risen from 3,509 to 3,601, and the Ferozepore Cantonment, which has for the last three years been conspicuous for these cases, accounts for over 40 per cent. of the total number. In reply to enquiries made by the Court, the Commissioner of Lahore and Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore reported last year that they were satisfied that the Act was not being worked oppressively, but it is difficult to suppose that the people who live in the Ferozepore Cantonment require so much more coercion in the matters dealt with by the rules than the residents of other cantonments in the province. It has been recently pointed out to the Cantonment Magistrate that breaches of cantonment rules cannot be tried summarily except by Magistrates who have been invested with summary powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Cattle Trespass Act.

28. Complaints of damage done by cattle show a falling-off of 9 per cent., the decline being most marked in the Rawalpindi District. The local officers explain that grass was plentiful, and that there was, therefore, less temptation to poach on Government preserves or neighbours' fields. The number of complaints summarily dismissed was somewhat larger than in the previous year. The percentage of convictions was 18 per cent. in the year under report, having been 19 per cent. in the preceding year.

Act XIII of 1859.

29. The completion of the main lines of the Sirhind Canal brought about a decrease of 407 in the number of prosecutions under Act XIII of 1859 in the Umballa Division. Fewer cases were also brought in the Amritsar District, owing, it is said, to the instructions issued by the Court regarding the scope of the Act in 1882. The insignificant number of convictions shows that the Act, where it is still put in force, is used as a means of inducing workmen to return to their work rather than with a view to punishing them. Even for this purpose, however, care should be taken strictly to limit the operation of the Act to the cases to which it is intended to apply, and this will again be impressed on the Magistrates of the Ludhiána and Ferozepore Districts, which return the great bulk of last year's institutions.

Criminal Tribes Act.

30. The working of the Criminal Tribes Act forms the subject of a separate report. The higher figures for 1883 may, therefore, be passed over without comment.

Excise Act.

31. The increase of cases under the Excise Act is most pronounced in the Lahore Division, and extends to all divisions except Mooltan, which shows a falling-off of 29 cases. The percentage of convictions was 64, as compared with 70 in the previous year.

Forest Act.

32. The decrease in the number of prosecutions under the Forest Act is due to a falling-off of 223 cases in the Hazára District. The Deputy Commissioner points out that the number of cases in the previous year was abnormal. The percentage of convictions was 73, as against 70 in 1882 and 79 in 1881.

Gambling Act.

33. Prosecutions under the Gambling Act fell from 283 in 1881 to 236 in 1882, and stand at 181 for the year under report. The falling-off last year was most marked in the Lahore, Gujránwála and Umballa Districts. The proportion of persons convicted was 78 in 1881, 71 in 1882 and 68 last year.

Breaches of Municipal bye-laws.

34. Lahore is the only district which shows any great increase in prosecutions for breaches of Municipal bye-laws. At Pesháwar the number fell from 326 to 197.

35. The point most worthy of notice in cases under the Opium Act is the decline in the percentage of convictions from 79 to 57. The decline is most pronounced in the Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Gujránwála, Ferozepore and Jhelum Districts.

Opium Act.

36. The increase of offences under the Police Act has already been referred to. It was marked in the Delhi, Karnál, Hissar, Jullundur, Amritsar and Mooltan Districts.

Police Act.

37. The apparent increase of offences under the Punjab Laws Act is to a great extent nominal, offences by village chaukídárs having in 1882 been wrongly entered under Act XX of 1856 in certain returns. In the Hoshiárpur District, however, the number of cases rose from 45 to 86, owing, the Deputy Commissioner explains, to Tahsíldárs having tried under the Act all charges of neglect of duty against chaukídárs. Mr. Roe expresses his opinion that the cases might have been more conveniently dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner in his executive capacity, but the Commissioner does not agree in this view. The percentage of convictions fell from 79 to 76.

Punjab Laws Act

38. Prosecutions under the Railways Act fell off from 301 to 262, the decrease being most marked in the Rawalpindi District, where the number of prosecutions declined from 47 to 19. The percentage of convictions was 77 in both years.

Railways Act.

39. The returns show an increase of 11 in the number of cases and of 69 in the number of persons prosecuted under the Stamp Act. The figures are highest in—Ferozepore, where 79 persons were proceeded against and 69 convicted; Siálkot, where 54 persons were tried and 26 convicted; and Kángra, where, however, only 11 persons were convicted out of 51 brought to trial. In Mooltan 16 persons were tried and 11 convicted.

Stamp Act.

40. Cases under the Frontier Rules will be noticed hereafter under the head of special jurisdiction.

Frontier Rules.

C.—Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code.

41. The proceedings of the two past years under the Code of Criminal Procedure are shown in the subjoined statement. In the earlier year Act X of 1872 was in force, and last year Act X of 1882.

Proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Nature of Proceedings	Year	Total number of cases disposed of	Total number of persons disposed of	Number of persons convicted
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Section 209 of Act X of 1872 or Section 250 of Act X of 1882 ...	1882	936	1,185	1,185
	1883	951	1,095	1,095
Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI of Act X of 1872 or Sections 87 to 89 and 485 of Act X of 1882 ...	1882	3	5	5
	1883	1	1	1
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors ...	1882	5	5	4
	1883	1	1	..
Forfeiture of bonds ...	1882	135	209	133
	1883	194	257	193
Contempts of court punished summarily ...	1882	289	328	299
	1883	151	176	156
Proceedings to prevent breach of the peace ...	1882	2,684	11 255	6,692
	1883	2,089	8,843	4,716
Proceedings to obtain security for good behaviour ...	1882	4,289	6 420	5,198
	1883	4,329	6,300	5,057
Proceedings against public nuisances ...	1882	206	457	134
	1883	186	365	114
Disputes as to immoveable property ...	1882	120	320	102
	1883	115	347	94
Maintenance ...	1882	2 771	2 771	474
	1883	2,593	2,593	408

Compensation for frivolous and vexatious complaints.

42. The decrease in the number of persons ordered to pay compensation for frivolous or vexatious complaints is the first point to be noticed. The decrease does not seem to be due to there having been fewer complaints of this nature, the generally expressed opinion being that frivolous and malicious charges are on the increase. On the other hand, there are, no doubt, considerable difficulties in the way of applying this provision of the Code. It can only be applied in summons cases, and cannot therefore be made use of in many classes of cases, such as voluntarily causing hurt, offences against religion, cases of defamation and criminal intimidation, &c., &c., in which false or frivolous charges are frequent. Many unwarrantable charges also are withdrawn before the magisterial enquiry is commenced. In others, the complaint cannot be said to be altogether unfounded, though there are not sufficient grounds for convicting. These are all causes which operate to restrict the number of cases in which amends can be awarded, and it must be added that many Courts seem to have very imperfect ideas as to the circumstances which justify an award of compensation. The subject is engaging the attention of the Judges.

Forfeiture of bonds.

43. The largest numbers of forfeitures of bonds occurred in the Amritsar, Ferozepore and Shahpur Districts.

Contempts of court.

44. A circular was issued by the Court last year pointing out the principles which should guide judicial officers in dealing with contempts of court, and directing that in future all cases of summary punishment by officers exercising less than full magisterial powers should be reported for the information of the District Magistrate. It is satisfactory to find that fewer persons were punished last year than in either of the two preceding years. District Magistrates should continue to watch the action of their subordinates in this matter, and should take special care that the direction referred to above, in regard to the submission of proceedings by the lower grades of magisterial officers, is not overlooked.

Proceedings to prevent breach of the peace.

45. There has been a general and considerable falling-off in proceedings to prevent breaches of the peace, and, as the result of such proceedings, only 4,716 persons were called on to furnish security, as compared with 6,692 persons in the previous year and 7,514 persons in 1881. In the Pesháwar District the Commissioner notices with regret that the number of persons placed on security fell from 1,701 to 917. In Bannu the number fell from 1,470 to 877, in Kohát from 752 to 605, and in the rest of the province from 2,769 to 2,317. There was also a considerable diminution in the number of persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security. In 1882, 237 persons, or 3·5 per cent. of the total number from whom security was demanded, were imprisoned in default. Last year the number of persons imprisoned was 97, that is, only a fraction over 2 per cent. of the whole number placed on security. Of the numbers imprisoned, 46 were confined for more than a month in 1882 and 34 last year. The average amount of security demanded, which was Rs. 177 in 1882, was Rs. 134 last year, the averages of particular districts varying from Rs. 286 in Jhang and Rs. 255 in Pesháwar to Rs. 44 in Gujrat and Rs. 37 in Simla.

Security for good behaviour.

46. The return shows an increase of 40 in the number of cases instituted against vagrants, suspected persons and habitual offenders, and a decrease of 120 in the number of persons proceeded against. The closer agreement between cases and persons observable in the present returns points to the better appreciation of a principle which the Chief Court has frequently had to assert, that persons charged with bad livelihood should be separately tried unless association for criminal purposes is alleged on the part of the prosecution. In the districts where this principle still seems to be to some extent overlooked, attention will be drawn to the point. The districts in which security for good behaviour was most freely demanded during 1883 were Amritsar, Shahpur, Jhang, Mooltan and Gujránwála. Attention has already been drawn to the remarks of the Commissioner of Pesháwar on the falling-off in proceedings in that district.

Of the 6,300 persons who were tried for bad livelihood last year, 5,057, or 80 per cent., were ordered to furnish security for their good behaviour, and of these last 748, or 15 per cent., were imprisoned in default of furnishing such security, 435, or 8 per cent, being kept in confinement for more than a month. The proportion of persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour was 18 per cent. in 1882, and 8 per cent. were imprisoned for more than a month. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 181 in 1882 and Rs. 139 in the year under report.

Other proceedings.

47. The variations under the remaining heads in the table do not call for special remark.

D.—General results of cases in Magistrates' Courts.

Persons brought to trial.

48. The total number of persons brought before Magistrates on criminal charges during the year under report was 183,419, as against 177,452 persons in the previous year. The manner in which the accused persons were brought to trial in each year is shown below :—

	Number		Percentage	
	1882	1883	1882	1883
Under arrest by police ...	68,569	63,900	39	35
Upon warrant ...	13,477	14,787	8	8
On summons ...	89,645	98,783	50	54
Voluntarily ...	5,761	5,949	3	3

The falling-off in the proportion of persons brought up under arrest, and the corresponding increase in the proportion who appeared on summons, seem to indicate that, notwithstanding the increase shown in the returns of offences against property, serious crime in 1883 on the whole bore a lower ratio to minor offences than in the preceding year.

Persons for disposal, and how dealt with.

49. Including 2,983 persons under trial at the commencement of the year, 468 persons received on reference and 29 by transfer, Magistrates were called on to deal with 186,899 persons during the year 1883. The cases of 184,361 persons, or nearly 99 per cent. of the total number before the Courts, were decided during the year, with the results noted below :—

	Number	Percentage
Died, escaped, or trial not proceeded with in consequence of insanity	197	...
Transferred	79	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution	54,754	30
Discharged or acquitted on other grounds ...	52,204	28
Convicted, committed or referred ...	77,127	42

In the preceding year 27 per cent. of the persons tried were discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution, and 45 per cent. were convicted, committed or referred.

Persons convicted, committed or referred.

50. The variations under the last head in the different districts will appear from the following comparative table :—

District		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred		District		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred	
		1882	1883			1882	1883
Delhi	...	42	46	*Rawalpindi*	...	50	43
Gurgaon	...	41	37	Jhelum	...	55	48
Karnál	...	58	53	Gujrat	...	25	25
Hissar	...	61	60	Shahpur	...	47	46
Rohtak	...	59	56	*Mooltan*	...	60	55
Sirsa	...	51	61	Jhang	...	61	53
Umballa	...	39	42	Montgomery	...	51	53
Ludhiána	...	33	28	Muzaffargarh	...	54	50
Simla	...	75	74	*Dera Ismail Khan*	..	67	64
Jullundur	...	33	32	Dera Ghází Khan	...	51	49
Hoshiárpur	...	17	20	Bannu	...	61	49
Kángra	...	55	51	*Peshávar*	...	62	60
Amritsar	...	32	34	Hazára	...	44	39
Gurdáspur	...	21	19	Kohát	...	58	50
Siálkot	...	40	41				
Lahore	...	41	39				
Gujránwála	...	47	39				
Ferozepore	...	44	38	TOTAL	...	45	42

It will be seen that the Sirsa percentage has risen from 51 to 61, and that the percentages have fallen considerably in the Bannu, Kohát, Jhang, Gujránwála, Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Ferozepore Districts. In the Sirsa District the ratio of warrant cases to the total number of cases disposed of rose from 33 per cent. in 1882 to 50 per cent. last year, and a consequent rise in the percentage of successful prosecutions was to be expected. In the districts mentioned as showing lower percentages, cases of hurt and assault were proportionately more numerous than in the previous year, and in some cases the prosecutions in these cases were more than ordinarily unsuccessful. In the districts noted in the margin prosecutions for theft also succeeded less often than in the previous year.

Ferozepore, Gujránwála, Jhang, Bannu and Kohát.

Results of trials held by different denominations of Magistrates.

51. The following table shows the results of the trials held by the different denominations of magisterial officers in the past two years :—

Class of Court.		Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred.	
		1882	1883	1882	1883
Deputy Commissioners	... ...	7,290	7,349	64	61
Judicial Assistants ...	Europeans	2,158	1,157	37	40
	Natives	4,590	4,280	50	51
Assistant Commissioners	... ...	13,538	13,602	45	39
Extra Assistant Commissioners	Europeans	3,863	4,955	34	37
	Natives	42,530	40,992	44	39
Tahsíldárs	... ...	60,975	64,809	39	36
Náib-Tahsíldárs	... ...	6,599	4,651	42	34
Cantonment Magistrates	... ...	6,597	8,124	75	75
Judges of Small Cause Courts	... ...	53	39	36	54
Canal officers and other special Magistrates	... ...	1,734	1,638	77	68
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	... ...	15 216	19 232	46	45
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	... ...	12,043	13,353	44	44
	Total ...	177,486	184,361	45	42

It will be seen that the falling-off in successful prosecutions was most marked in trials before Assistant Commissioners, Native Extra Assistant Commissioners, Náib-Tahsíldárs and Canal Officers.

Mode of trial and nature of sentences passed on convicted persons.

52. Of the total number of persons who were convicted last year, 87 per cent. were convicted on regular trial, and 13 per cent. summarily. Of the former, 78 per cent. had the right of appeal, and of the latter 59 per cent. In the previous year,

91 per cent. of the persons convicted were tried regularly, and 76 per cent. of the sentences passed in these trials were open to appeal ; while 44 per cent. of the sentences passed in summary trials were appealable.

Persons awaiting trial.

53. At the close of the year, 2,538 persons were awaiting the disposal of the charges against them, or 445 persons fewer than at the end of 1882. The numbers were relatively largest in the Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur, Ferozepore and Jhelum Districts, but even in these districts the proportion was under 2·3 per cent.

Cases for disposal, disposed of, and pending.

54. The numbers of cases for disposal, disposed of, and pending before Magisterial Courts during the past and previous years were as under :—

Year.	*For disposal.*	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1882	85,457	84,026	1,431
1883	88,396	87,199	1,197

Taking cases now, the improved percentage of disposals is more decided than even when persons were considered. The result is satisfactory, though it must be remembered that the addition of 10 Munsiffs to the Civil Courts of the province virtually increased the working power of the Magisterial Courts also.

The cases decided during 1883 consisted of—

445 enquiries into sessions cases,
53,992 summons cases, and
32,762 warrant cases.

Cases tried regularly and summarily.

55. The following table shows the number of cases tried regularly and summarily during each of the past two years. The Courts have been classed for this purpose as in previous reports :—

Courts	Tried Regularly				Tried Summarily			
	1882		1883		1882		1883	
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage
District Magistrates ...	3,400	92	3,114	89	302	8	372	11
Boards of " ...	5,361	70	6,410	69	2,321	30	2,891	31
Cantonment " ...	2,325	53	1,618	32	2,086	47	3,451	68
Other " ...	66,818	99	68,059	99	939	1	839	1

The Deputy Commissioner of Sirsa disposed of a considerable number of cases summarily during the year under report. The increase in the proportion of cases tried summarily by Cantonment Magistrates is due partly to the return of an officer with summary powers to the Rawalpindi Cantonment, partly to summary powers having been conferred last year on the Cantonment Magistrates of Umballa and Mooltan, and partly to the Cantonment Magistrate of Ferozepore having, under a misapprehension, tried breaches of cantonment rules summarily instead of regularly.

References by subordinate Magistrates.

56. District and Divisional Magistrates disposed of 320 cases referred to them by Magistrates of the second and third classes under Section 349 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The corresponding number for 1882 was 425 cases. The falling-off is unsatisfactory, since it appears that Magistrates with subordinate powers disposed of 12,828 warrant cases last year, as against 12,431 in the preceding year. No doubt, what is most to be desired is that Magistrates of the second and third classes should not deal at all with cases which call for heavier sentences than they can pass on their own authority. But this is not possible in many parts of the province, and in such parts the only alternative is to insist on a proper use being made of the power of reference now under remark. In the Ferozepore District, where, as in the previous year, there was a paucity of full-

powered Magistrates, references were freely made; Montgomery, Muzaffargarh, Mooltan, Shahpur and Lahore follow, as in the previous year, with the next largest numbers of references; Sirsa and Gujránwála are next in order with references which bear a more than nominal proportion to the number of warrant cases disposed of by second and third class Magistrates; in a few of the remaining districts it is claimed that Magistrates with subordinate powers were not allowed to take up cases which they could not adequately punish, but in the rest the power of reference seems to have been entirely or largely neglected.

Pending cases.

57. Of the 1,197 cases which were pending in Magistrates' Courts at the end of last year, 13 only had been pending for more than 3 months. The oldest of these had been pending for 9 months in the Hoshiárpur District, but the delay is satisfactorily accounted for. The explanations which have been furnished regarding the other cases which had been pending for more than 3 months also appear satisfactory, except as regards 3 cases in the Court of the District Magistrate of Ludhiána, 2 cases in the Court of Mír Hidáyat Ali, Divisional Magistrate of Kaithal, and 1 case in the Court of Rái Sálig Rám at Montgomery. The files of pending cases were relatively heaviest in the Jhang, Hoshiárpur and Kángra Districts.

Average duration of magisterial trials.

58. The mean duration of criminal cases in all the Magisterial Courts of the province was 8 days, as in the two previous years. The district averages range from 4 days in Delhi, Hissar, Dera Ismail Khan and Hazára, to 17 days in Amritsar and 18 days in Gurdáspur. The high averages of the Amritsar and Gurdáspur Districts are not satisfactory, especially that of Amritsar. The judicial work disposed of by the whole of the head-quarters staff of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners at Amritsar is compared in the following table with the work disposed of by Sardár Ajít Singh, Honorary Magistrate and Judge of Atári, alone:—

	Criminal cases		Civil cases		Average duration		
						Civil	
	Warrant cases	Summons cases	Contested	Uncontested	Criminal	Contested	Uncontested
Head-quarters Staff ...	750	994	569	596	32	69	68
Sardár Ajít Singh ...	987	169	488	1,382	9	22	16

On behalf of the Head-quarters Courts it should be said that officers were frequently changed, that the contested civil cases which came before these Courts were generally more important and difficult than those with which Sardár Ajít Singh had to deal, and that 853 of the warrant cases decided by the Sardár were prosecutions for bad livelihood, as compared with 88 in the Head-quarters Courts—though against this must be set the greater proportion of summons cases in the Sadr Courts, and the fact that 1,559 out of the 3,830 persons they tried were acquitted or discharged for want of prosecution, whereas the prosecution was pressed against all but 66 persons in Sardár Ajít Singh's Court. But after making every allowance for all these circumstances, the figures seem to point to one conclusion only, *viz.*, that the Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners at head-quarters might have done their work much more promptly than they did. This was impressed on the local authorities repeatedly during the year. Since its close, the Judges have told the Deputy Commissioner that he must insist on his head-quarters officers working with greater diligence than they have hitherto. In the Gurdáspur District the pressure of work, especially before the addition of a fifth Munsiff to the district staff, was heavier, and the out-turn of work by the different grades of officers is above the average of the province. The Deputy Commissioner, however, who has given a good deal of his attention to the judicial administration of his district, expresses his opinion that the work might have been more promptly disposed of, and cases have come before the Judges which were unnecessarily delayed.

The duration of cases in the different classes of Magisterial Courts during the years 1882 and 1883 is compared below :—

		Days. 1882	Days. 1883
Special Magistrates		5	5
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	2nd and 3rd class ...	8	7
	1st class	11	7
Benches of Magistrates		6	5
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts.	2nd and 3rd class ...	9	8
	1st class	9	10
References under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code ...		3	3
District Magistrates ...	Under their ordinary powers ...	9	7
	Under their powers under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code	17	22

The increased duration of the cases disposed of by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers will be noticed in the section which deals specially with those cases. The prompter disposal by Honorary Magistrates of the first class is satisfactory. Other variations do not call for remark.

E.—Distribution of Criminal Business.

Distribution between the different classes of Courts.

59. The number of criminal cases disposed of by all Courts in the Punjab during the year 1883 was 87,898, as compared with 84,821 cases disposed of in the previous year. The distribution between the different classes of Courts in each year is shown in the following table :—

Class of Court	Year	Number of cases	Percentage
Special Magistrates	1882	699	0·8
	1883	695	0·8
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	1882	5,810	6·9
	1883	6,733	7·6
Benches of Magistrates	1882	7,682	9·1
	1883	9,301	10·6
Subordinate stipendiary Magistrates ...	1882	66,094	77·9
	1883	66,955	76·2
Magistrates of Districts	1882	3,741	4·4
	1883	3,515	4·0
Courts of Session	1882	705	0·8
	1883	606	0·7
Chief Court	1882	90	0·1
	1883	93	0·1

Distribution in Magisterial Courts.

60. The work of Courts of Session and the Chief Court will be noticed in later sections of this report. The subjoined table gives further particulars as to how criminal business has been distributed between the different denominations of Magistrates during the past three years :—

Class of Courts	Cases disposed of 1881	Cases disposed of 1882	Cases disposed of 1883	Percentage 1881	Percentage 1882	Percentage 1883	Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade 1881	1882	1883
Special Magistrates	781	699	695	0·9	0·8	0·8	12	17	18
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	5,212	5,810	6,733	6·2	6·9	7·7	84	94	104
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	8,518	7,682	9,301	10·2	9·1	10·7	448	384	423
Náib-Tahsildárs with judicial powers	3,251	2,737	1,909	3·9	3·3	2·2	116	109	112
Tahsildárs	24,034	26,217	27,844	28·7	31·2	31·9	194	211	223
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Magistrates ...	84	89	37	0·1	0·1	0·1	84	13	37
Cantonment Magistrates	4,667	4,412	5,076	5·6	5·3	5·8	583	551	564
Extra Assistant Commissioners	23,305	22,103	22,521	27·8	26·3	25·8	231	218	223
Assistant Commissioners	6,381	7,017	6,761	7·6	8·4	7·8	188	206	199
Judicial Assistants and Judicial Extra Assistants ...	3,075	3,446	2,807	3·5	4·1	3·2	146	157	128
Deputy Commissioners	4,417	3,741	3,515	5·3	4·4	4·0	138	117	110

Honorary agency.

61. A larger share of the work was disposed of by honorary agency than in either of the two previous years.

The following are the gentlemen who, sitting singly, disposed of the largest numbers of cases last year. Mr. Goad, the Secretary to the Simla Municipality, who is placed *pro formâ* in this class, also decided 841 cases :—

District.	Name of Magistrate.	Powers.	Number of cases disposed of.
Amritsar ...	Sardár Ajít Singh, C.I.E., Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner ..	1st Class ...	1,156
Ludhiána ...	Sháhzáda Nádir ...	2nd " ...	651
Delhi ...	Khán Bahádur Hádi Husen Khán, Honorary Assistant Commissioner ...	1st " ...	367
Ferozepore ..	Sodhi Mán Singh, Honorary Assistant Commissioner ...	1st " ...	256
Ludhiána ...	Ahsán Sháh ...	3rd " ...	252
Gurgaon ...	Muhammad Siráj-ud-dín Haidar ...	2nd " ...	212
Kohát ...	Nawáb Sir Khwája Muhammad ...	2nd " ...	144
Hoshiárpur ...	Bedi Suján Singh ...	2nd " ..	143
Siálkot ...	Sardár Dyál Singh ...	2nd " ...	141
Kángra ...	Rája Amar Chand ...	1st " ...	140
Jullundur ..	Sardár Ajít Singh ...	2nd " ..	139

The work of Sardár Ajít Singh of Atári has already been favourably noticed. The Commissioner of Amritsar remarks, regarding this gentleman, that no paid official in his division works harder or turns out his cases more satisfactorily. Sháhzáda Nádir and Khán Bahádur Hádi Husen Khán, who stand next in order, only took up criminal work, but most of the other gentlemen named also rendered more or less assistance in the disposal of civil cases. The character of the work disposed of by Honorary Magistrates sitting singly is said to be generally good, and the good services of Sháhzáda Nádir, Hádi Husen Khán and Ahsán Sháh are specially acknowledged by the officers under whom they worked. Serious notice had, however, to be taken during the year of the careless and unmethodical way in which Rája Harbans Singh discharged his judicial duties, and shortly before the close of the year he was warned that if he could not make up his mind to be more attentive to his work, it would be necessary to ask Government to withdraw from him the magisterial and civil powers with which he has been invested.

The following table compares the work disposed of by each Board of Honorary Magistrates in the province during the years 1882 and 1883 :—

District.	Board.	Powers.	*Number of cases disposed of.*		
			1882.	1883.	Difference.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	2nd Class ...	1,312	1,664	+352
	Sonepat ...	3rd " ...	76	43	-33
Gurgaon ...	Rewári ...	3rd " ...	132	151	+19
Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	3rd " ...	89	69	-20
	Jhajjar ..	3rd " ..	109	43	-66
	Bahádurgarh ...	3rd " ...	24	122	+98
	Beri ...	3rd " ...	99	14	-85
Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	2nd " ...	270	383	+103
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	2nd " ...	1,460	1,758	+298
Gurdáspur ...	Batála ...	2nd " ...	292	282	-10
Siálkot	Baddoke ...	3rd " ...	194	205	+11
	Raya ...	3rd " ...	...	52	+52
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	2nd " ...	1,165	1,195	+30
Gujránwála	Gujránwála ...	2nd " ...	486	417	-69
	Wazirabad ...	2nd " ...	243	120	-123
	Mánánwála ...	1st " ...	11	21	+10
Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore ...	3rd " ...	116	219	+103
Rawalpindi ...	Rawalpindi ...	3rd " ...	943	930	-13
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	3rd " ...	...	826	+826
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	2nd " ...	13	92	+79
Dera Ghází Khan ...	Dera Ghází Khan ...	3rd " ...	153	164	+11
Pesháwar ...	Pesháwar ...	3rd " ...	497	382	-115
Kohát ...	Baizai ...	2nd " ...	...	149	+149

The Beri Board ceased to exist early in the year. The Board only consisted of two members, and, on the resignation of one, it was thought better,

on account of local quarrels, not to nominate a successor. New Boards were established at Raya in the Siálkot District and Baizai in the Kohát District. The Raya Board commenced work in October, and relieved the Tahsíldár in the remaining months of the year of 52 petty cases. The Baizai Board was at work for nine months and decided 149 cases. The Mooltan Board, which had been ordered to discontinue its sittings in 1881, was reconstituted at the beginning of 1883. The Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan reports that it gave material assistance in the disposal of cases at head-quarters, and that the Court is now popular and its decisions respected as just. The Mánánwála Board was not much more active last year than in 1882, owing, it is believed, to the constant illness of one of the members. The Deputy Commissioner of Gujránwála notes in his report that a Court at Mánánwála is much wanted, and that the question of reorganizing the Court is engaging his attention.

Tahsíldárs.

62. The average number of criminal cases disposed of by Tahsíldárs has slightly risen. It was pointed out in the Court's report for 1882 that the amount of judicial work disposed of by a Tahsíldár must be estimated as a whole, and that 600 cases a year of all sorts are not an unreasonable number for a Tahsíldár to dispose of, if the criminal work does not consist of too large a proportion of warrant cases Estimated in this way, the average amount of judicial work disposed of by each Tahsíldár last year was 241 civil and 223 criminal cases, as against 259 civil and 211 criminal cases in the previous year. The following are the districts in which the aggregate of 600 cases per annum was exceeded :—

		Criminal.		Civil.		
District.		*Summons*	*Warrant*	*Uncontested*	*Contested*	Total
Gurdáspur	...	358	71	146	150	725
Jhelum	...	254	136	162	122	674
Hoshiárpur	...	360	66	129	113	668
Amritsar	...	264	100	136	144	644
Ferozepore	...	171	212	117	122	622
Siálkot	...	244	98	114	159	615
Lahore	...	283	44	162	116	605

Almost half the cases disposed of by the Tahsíldárs of the Gurdáspur District were summons cases, and 2,200 of the 3,522 persons they dealt with were discharged for want of prosecution. The demand made on their time by judicial work was, therefore, probably not really severe. With five Munsiffs in the district, it may perhaps be possible to relieve the Tahsíldárs of rather more civil work. Relief cannot be given on the criminal side except by opening new Honorary Courts, and the materials for new Honorary Courts seem wanting at present.

At Jhelum the superior Courts might have taken up more criminal work than they did. This was pointed out to the Deputy Commissioner during the course of the year, and formed the subject of correspondence shortly before the year closed. The large number of warrant cases taken up by the officers who held charge of the sadr tahsíl (250) is especially unsatisfactory.

In Hoshiárpur the bulk of the work consisted of summons cases which could not be otherwise disposed of, and, with settlement operations going on in the district, the Tahsíldárs had more leisure for judicial work than usual. A scheme for the appointment of several Honorary Courts in this district is about to be submitted for the consideration of Government, which, if approved, will give material assistance to the paid Magistracy of the district.

In the Amritsar District, the Sadr Tahsíldár might have been helped more than he was by the head-quarters staff, but the heaviest work was in the Court of the Tahsíldár of Tarn Táran, and no means present themselves at present of giving relief to this Court.

With only two Extra Assistant Commissioners at head-quarters, one of whom possessed 3rd class magisterial powers, the making over of a considerable share of the criminal work to the Tahsíldárs of the Ferozepore District could not be avoided. It has been noticed that the Tahsíldárs of this district made good use of their power of referring cases which seemed to call for heavier sentences than they could inflict.

The excess in the Siálkot and Lahore Districts is too slight to call for explanation or remark.

Subordinate Courts at head-quarters.

63. The variations under the next four heads do not call for special remark. Less criminal work was performed by Judicial Assistants and Judicial Extra Assistants than in either of the two previous years. The falling-off was most marked in the Ludhiána District, where the civil appellate work increased very largely, and during the latter part of the year the Judicial Assistant's time was almost entirely taken up in making the magisterial enquiry into the Sánsya dacoity cases which have already been mentioned.

Deputy Commissioners.

64. The criminal work disposed of by Deputy Commissioners during the two last years is set forth in detail in the annexed comparative statement ;—

DISTRICT	Under his enhanced powers		Under his ordinary powers		Under the Frontier Rules		Under his appellate powers	
	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883
Delhi	29	19	36	15	...	...	94	174
Gurgaon	4	11	46	27	...	...	59	79
Karnál	11	8	53	47	...	...	63	137
Hissar	21	16	50	65	...	...	34	45
Rohtak	30	23	31	33	...	...	65	89
Sirsa	11	15	197	289	...	...	18	47
Umballa	14	15	12	27	...	...	76	166
Ludhiána	36	22	47	75	...	...	119	128
Simla	6	...	13	9	...	...	...	5
Jullundur	14	7	64	43	...	...	98	168
Hoshiárpur	11	19	41	73	...	...	120	123
Kángra	13	12	33	18	...	...	79	76
Amritsar	45	17	205	85	...	...	135	165
Gurdáspur	18	14	66	15	...	...	126	110
Siálkot	30	23	67	64	...	...	148	217
Lahore	51	51	52	66	...	...	88	99
Gujránwála	26	33	172	149	...	...	115	89
Ferozepore	18	22	104	94	...	...	100	151
Rawalpindi	23	38	75	48	...	...	168	203
Jhelum	37	28	65	68	...	...	140	157
Gujrat	17	22	86	42	...	...	63	70
Shahpur	5	14	71	38	...	...	95	116
Mooltan	62	60	129	84	...	...	68	206
Jhang	20	12	60	70	...	...	90	106
Montgomery	25	8	90	102	...	...	38	60
Muzaffargarh	28	17	117	82	...	...	44	118
Dera Ismail Khan	33	28	64	68	76	29	27	66
Dera Ghází Khan	45	22	176	183	44	39	26	38
Bannu	23	20	47	45	152	210	10	36
Peshawar	4	10	71	19	144	171	25	43
Hazára	4	8	28	34	14	26	32	53
Kohát	1	12	46	60	179	277	7	37
Total ...	718	626	2,414	2,137	609	752	2,370	3,377

Delhi, Ludhiána, Amritsar, Siálkot, Jhelum, Jhang, Montgomery, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghází Khan.

It will be seen that there was rather a considerable falling-off in the number of cases disposed of by Deputy Commissioners, both under their enhanced and ordinary powers. The falling-off under the first head is most marked in the districts noted in the margin. The Commissioner of Delhi says he would have been glad if the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi could have taken up a somewhat larger share of the original criminal work of his district, and the Commissioner of Mooltan thinks that the Deputy Commissioners of Jhang and Montgomery might have used their powers more largely than they did in cases in which the offenders had been previously convicted. This was pointed out to the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar more than once during the course of the year in regard to cases which came under the observation of the Chief Court. In the Ludhiána and Dera Ghází Khan Districts the lower figures seem to be due to there having been less occasion for the Deputy Commissioner to use his enhanced powers than in the previous year. The officers who held charge of the Rawalpindi District used their enhanced powers more freely than in the previous year, so also did the Deputy Commissioners of the Peshawar Division and the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiárpur. The Deputy Commissioners of Sirsa, Gujránwála and Dera Ghází Khan took up a considerable number of cases under their ordinary powers.

Further particulars of distribution.

65. Under their ordinary powers, Magistrates disposed of 85,821 cases during the year under report as compared with 82,732 cases in the previous year. In each year the cases were distributed between European and Native Magistrates of the first and subordinate classes, as under :—

		Number of cases		Percentage	
		1882	1883	1882	1883
Magistrates of the 1st class	European	13,555	13,067	16	15
	Native	22,850	21,775	28	26
Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd class	European	3,233	3,736	4	4
	Native	43,094	47,243	52	55

F.—Special Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

Jurisdiction of District Magistrates under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code.

66. It has been shown in the preceding section that District Magistrates disposed of 626 cases last year in the exercise of their enhanced powers. Of these, 264, or 42 per cent., were cases triable exclusively by a Court of Session, and 362, or 58 per cent., were cases triable by a Magistrate in which the ordinary powers of punishment exercisable by a Magistrate of the first-class were exceeded.

The total number of persons dealt with by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers was 1,062, of whom 199, or 19 per cent., were acquitted or discharged, and 863, or 81 per cent., were convicted ; of the latter, 305 received sentences requiring the confirmation of the Sessions Judge. Of the sentences referred, 283 were considered by Sessions Judges within the year, with the result that 245, or 86 per cent., were confirmed, 26 were modified and 12* were annulled. In connection with the low percentage of acquittals and discharges, it should be remembered that the figures on which the percentage is calculated do not include persons discharged in cases triable exclusively by a Court of Session on the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, or any persons acquitted or discharged in cases triable by a Magistrate who were not jointly tried with other persons in respect to whom the District Magistrate used his enlarged power of punishment. The percentage does not, therefore, represent the actual percentage of orders of acquittal and discharge passed in cases which District Magistrates took up with the intention of using their enhanced powers should occasion arise for doing so. The percentage of orders interfered with by the Sessions Judge was slightly higher in the past than in the previous year. The orders most freely interfered with were those passed by the Deputy Commissioners of Kángra, Karnál, Jhelum, Gujrat and Muzaffargarh.

Hoshiárpur... 32 days.
Ludhiána ... 29 „
Kohát ... 26 „

The average duration of cases tried by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers has risen from 17 to 22 days. The highest averages are returned from the districts noted in the margin. It is explained that the Hoshiárpur average was increased by some delay having occurred in gazetting to enhanced powers one of the officers who held temporary charge of the district during part of the summer, and also by another officer, who held charge of the district for six weeks, not being given the powers at all. Undue delay in the Ludhiána Court had to be frequently noticed during the year. The high duration of the Kohát Court is not referred to in the local reports.

Jurisdiction over European British subjects.

67. During the year under report, 152 European British subjects were brought before Magistrates on criminal charges, as against 149 in the previous year. Of the persons brought to trial last year, 72 were acquitted or discharged, and 73 were convicted and punished by Magistrates, and 7 persons were committed for trial—4 to the Chief Court and 3 to Courts of Session.

Of the persons punished by Magistrates, 58 were fined in sums ranging from one anna to one thousand rupees,* and one of the persons so punished was

* Reduced on appeal to five hundred rupees.

also ordered to furnish security to keep the peace; 5 received sentences of imprisonment varying from one day to three months; 9 were ordered to remove nuisances.

Jurisdiction under Frontier Rules.

68. The following comparative table shows the working of the Frontier Rules during the past two years:—

District	Regulation I of 1872, Section 3.		Regulation I of 1872, Section 4.		Regulation I of 1872, Section 8.		Regulation IV of 1873, Section 2.		Regulation VII of 1873, Section 6.		Regulation IX of 1874.	
	Proceedings against villages for suppression of evidence or harbouring criminals.		Cases in which persons were deported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		Adultery.		References to Councils of Elders.		Crossing the Frontier.		Grazing.	
	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	5	1	6	7	65	29	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghází Khan ...	1	1	1	...	3	1	38	36	1	1	...	...
Bannu ...	6	4	...	...	2	3	143	203	...	...	1	...
Pesháwar ...	7	2	9	6	...	...	128	163	...	...	...	...
Hazára ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	26	...	...	...	...
Kohát ...	4	...	3	4	...	3	172	270	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19	7	18	11	11	14	559	727	1	1	1	...

The table does not call for remark except as regards cases referred to Councils of Elders under Section 2 of Regulation IV of 1873. The number of references disposed of by Councils of Elders last year was 727, affecting 1,975 persons, as against 559 references, affecting 1,462 persons, in the previous year. The following figures show the result of the references in each frontier district during the past and previous years:—

District.	Number of persons tried.		Percentage of convictions.	
	1882	1883	1882	1883
Dera Ismail Khan ...	125	61	86	100
Dera Ghází Khan ...	70	73	90	89
Bannu ...	368	592	51	42
Pesháwar ...	372	475	67	75
Hazára ...	31	49	39	59
Kohát ...	496	725	43	28

It will be seen that in the Dera Ismail Khan District every person brought before a Council of Elders was convicted, and that the proportion continues high in the Dera Ghází Khan District. In the Pesháwar and Hazára Districts the percentage of convictions is higher than in either of the two previous years. In the Bannu and Kohát Districts, where many more cases were referred last year, the percentages have fallen. The decrease in the number of references in the Dera Ismáil Khan District, and the singular result of every person whose case was referred being convicted, is explained by the Deputy Commissioner to be due to his having always carefully weighed the evidence in each case before ordering or permitting a reference to be made. Further information on this point would be satisfactory, as in most frontier districts it is the doubtful cases, in which the evidence is manifestly weak or unreliable, which are referred to Councils. In Bannu, prosecutions before Councils of Elders for criminal trespass and abduction of women were less successful last year than in 1882; but out of 24 persons who were tried for offences affecting human life, 79 per

cent. were convicted, as in the previous year, and of 165 persons charged with criminal mischief, 56 per cent. were convicted, as against 42 per cent. in the preceding year. Only 14 of the 203 cases referred in this district belonged to the Cis-Indus portion of the district. The falling-off in the percentage of convictions in the Kohát District is noted in the Deputy Commissioner's report, but not explained.

The total amount of the fines imposed last year under Frontier Rules was Rs. 52,879, as compared with Rs. 55,349 in the preceding year; and Rs. 40,786 were awarded as compensation, the awards of the previous year having amounted to Rs. 36,120. The percentage of realizations was 65 in both years. Further particulars for each frontier district are given in the table below:—

District	*Fines imposed*		*Mean incidence*		*Percentage realized*		*Amount awarded as compensation*	
	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883
Dera Ismail Khan ...	5,001	2,860	47	48	44	86	4,919	2,669
Dera Ghází Khan ...	9,131	6,860	145	104	52	56	7,264	5,740
Bannu ...	7,574	12,256	40	49	75	49	6,108	10,047
Peshâwar ...	19,973	18,672	78	52	84	85	10,098	13,491
Hazára ...	650	1,145	50	39	99	24	490	1,025
Kohát ...	13,020	11,086	61	55	48	55	7,241	7,814

It will be seen that the heaviest fines were imposed in the Dera Ghází Khan District, though the average incidence was lower in the year under report than in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghází Khan explains in his report that Councils of Elders adjudge their fines according to the position of the person injured and the custom of the tribe, rather than according to the means of the person fined, and that a complainant will not accept the decision of the Council and give up his claim to avenge his wrongs privately, if the amount awarded to him does not come up to what, according to tribal custom, is due to his position and dignity. It would seem that, in course of time, most of the fines are recovered. Thus, Rs. 5,265 were realized during the year under report on account of fines imposed in previous years. At the same time, it is, of course, unsatisfactory that fines should be inflicted which either cannot be paid at all or only gradually and with difficulty. The lower average of the year under report was to some extent due to the Deputy Commissioner lowering fines imposed by Councils which he considered clearly beyond the means of the parties ordered to pay them; and this seems a step in the right direction, assuming that the Deputy Commissioner has authority to alter the decision of a Council of Elders.

G.—Original Jurisdiction of Courts of Session.

Total amount of business for disposal.

69. Courts of Session received on commitment and reference a total of 630 cases last year, as against corresponding totals of 700 cases in the previous year and 719 cases in 1881.

Sessions trials.

70. In the annexed table, to which the totals of the two previous years have been added for purposes of comparison, will be found an account of the cases and persons which came before Courts of Session last year on commitment.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	For disposal.				Disposed of						Pending at the end of the year.					
	Persons.		Total.		Persons.				Total.							
Division	Remaining from previous year.	Committed to the Sessions during the year.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Convicted and referred to Chief Court under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Percentage of persons convicted.	Cases pending over three months.	Average duration.	Date of oldest case pending.
Delhi ...	2	40	20	42	...	17	15	5	18	37	2	5	54	...	37	20th Novr. 1883
Hissar ...	...	36	18	36	...	11	18	4	15	33	3	3	67	...	43	29th Octr. „
Umballa ...	...	46	23	46	...	7	13	12	18	32	5	14	78	1	45	24th Septr. „
Jullundur ...	9	29	19	38	...	16	15	7	19	38	...	...	58	...	70	...
Amritsar ...	2	37	19	39	1	7	9	5	12	22	7	17	64	...	55	20th Novr. 1883
Lahore ...	3	29	25	32	1	9	15	3	21	28	4	4	64	...	58	6th Octr. „
Rawalpindi ...	23	106	69	129	...	34	68	29	67	126	2	3	73	...	35	19th Decr. „
Mooltan ...	9	46	33	55	...	26	18	7	29	51	4	4	49	1	57	14th Septr. „
Derajat ...	11	54	37	65	...	7	12	16	25	35	12	30	80	2	74	21st „ „
Peshâwar ...	39	261	138	300	...	134	98	18	109	250	29	50	46	1	45	26th „ „
Total ... 1883 ...	98	684	401	782	2	268	276	106	333	652	68	130	59	5	49	14th Septr. 1883
Total ... 1882 ...	146	751	450	897	3	342	346	108	401	799	49	98	57	1	56	27th do. 1882
Total ... 1881 ...	104	892	482	998	7	296	411	136	423	850	59	146	64	12	58	14th June 1881

It will be seen that the numbers of cases and persons for disposal were considerably less than in either of the two preceding years. In the Peshâwar Division the number of cases committed for trial fell from 133 to 120, in the Lahore Division from 33 to 23, and in the Mooltan Division from 34 to 26, while the only substantial increases were in the Umballa and Derajat Divisions. The decrease in the Peshâwar Division seems chiefly due to the District Magistrates having relieved the Sessions Court of a large number of cases with which they were competent to deal. The Umballa and Derajat figures are merely high as compared with the previous year.

Of the total number of persons for disposal, 83 per cent. were tried within the year, as compared with 89 per cent. in 1882 and 88 per cent. in 1881. The results of the trials held in 1882 and 1883 are compared below :—

	Number		Percentage	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Convicted and sentenced to death ...	108	106	14	16
Convicted and sentenced otherwise...	346	276	43	43
Acquitted	342	268	43	41
Died, &c.	3	2	...	...

The percentage of convictions has risen from 57 to 59. It fell, however, in the Peshâwar Court from 48 to 46, and was 49 only in the Mooltan Court.

The average duration of sessions trials was 49 days in the past, as compared with 56 days in the previous, year. This average was considerably exceeded in the Derajat and Jullundur Courts. The Sessions Judge of the Derajat explains that the great length of his jurisdiction, difficulties of locomotion and political duties delayed the holding of sessions. The high average of the Jullundur Court is not noticed by the Judge in his report. The average duration of sessions trials in the Rawalpindi Division was 35 days only. In the Peshâwar Court cases were disposed of promptly, as usual, so also were cases in the Hissar and Umballa Divisions.

It has been noted above that an unusually large percentage of persons was awaiting trial at the end of last year. The file of pending cases was proportionately large. Of the 68 cases which awaited trial when the year closed, 5 had been pending for more than 3 months. The oldest of these was in the Sessions Court of Mooltan, and was committed for trial on the 19th September 1883. The case, it is reported, was first fixed for trial in November, but the trial

had to be postponed as certain witnesses from the Bannu District could not attend on the date fixed. The case was disposed of early in the current year.

References.

71. The references which came before Courts of Session during the year under report consisted of 233 references under Section 34, and 37 references under Section 123, of the present Code of Criminal Procedure, or the corresponding sections in Act X of 1872, 2 references under Section 42 of the Punjab Laws Act and 5 under Section 3 of Frontier Regulation No. I of 1872. Two hundred and seventy-three of these references were disposed of within the year, those under Section 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code in an average of 9, and the other references in an average of 10, days. The results of the references under Section 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code have been already noticed. All of the orders referred under Section 123 of the Code and the Punjab Laws Act were confirmed, but three of the fines proposed under Frontier Regulation No. I of 1872 were not approved by the Sessions Judge.

Distribution between Sessions Judges and Additional Sessions Judges.

Delhi, Hissar, Umballa, Amritsar, Mooltan, Derajat.

72. To pass on to the distribution of original criminal business between Sessions Judges and Additional Sessions Judges, the Judges noted in the margin disposed of all the work of their divisions. The Session Judge of Jullundur was relieved of 8 committals and 2 references by the Additional Judge. The Additional Judge of the Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions disposed of 4 committed cases and 4 references in the former division, and 17 committed cases and 6 references in the latter. All the criminal work of the Peshawar Division was taken up, as usual, by the Additional Sessions Judge.

Trials with assessors.

73. In 324 of the sessions trials held last year assessors were used. The Judge agreed with the assessors, or a majority of them, in 293 cases, agreed with one out of three in 8 cases, and differed from all three assessors in 23 cases.

Trials of European British subjects.

74. Three trials of European British subjects were held by the Sessions Judge of Umballa during the year under report, and one by the Sessions Judge of Lahore. All four trials resulted in the accused being convicted. In the Umballa trials sentences of one year's rigorous imprisonment, six months' rigorous imprisonment, and eight hours' imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 50,* were passed under Sections 411, 326 and 465 of the Indian Penal Code. The person convicted by the Sessions Judge of Lahore was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code.

H.—Witnesses.

Total number of witnesses examined.

75. Throughout the province, 234,126 witnesses were examined in criminal cases last year, as compared with a total of 229,332 witnesses in the year 1882. The Courts in which the witnesses appeared in each year are shown below :—

			1882	1883
District Courts	...	...	224,668	229,543
Sessions Courts	...	...	4,591	4,555
Chief Court	...	...	73	28

Attendance of witnesses in District Courts.

76. Including witnesses who were not examined, the total number of witnesses who attended Magisterial Courts in 1883 was 236,537. The periods during which these witnesses were detained are compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year below.

* This sentence was set aside on appeal.

	Percentage. 1882	1883
Discharged on the first day	90·3	89·4
" " second "	7·3	8 2
" " third "	1 7	1·8
Detained more than three days	0 7	0·6

The proportion of witnesses who were detained for more than two days was the same in both years. The percentage of witnesses who were discharged on the first day agrees with the percentage for the years 1880 and 1881. The districts which show the largest numbers of detentions for more than three days are—

Ludhiána	...	147	Kohát	...	139
Gujránwála	...	144	Peshâwar	...	127
Amritsar	...	140	Muzaffargarh	...	115

The detentions in the Ludhiána District mostly occurred in the Sánsya dacoity cases, and probably were unavoidable. Those in Gujránwála were almost all in the Court of Sardár Haidar Jang. The criminal powers of this officer were reduced during the year, and his work will form the subject of a special report in November next. The high figures in the remaining districts have not been satisfactorily accounted for, and this has been pointed out to the officers in whose Courts the detentions occurred.

The longest detentions were also in the Ludhiána District, where 54 witnesses were detained for more than eight days in the dacoity cases referred to above. In the Bannu District 9 witnesses, and in the Kohát District 15 witnesses, were detained for more than a week. In neither case has sufficient cause been shown for the long detentions. The officers in fault have been specially addressed on the subject.

Expenses of witnesses in Magistrates' Courts.

77. The subjoined statement gives particulars regarding the dieting of witnesses in District Courts :—

District.	Number of witnesses who attended the Courts.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Actual number of witnesses dieted.	Number of witnesses dieted: By Police.	Number of witnesses dieted: By Magistrate.	Amount of diet money paid: By Police.	Amount of diet money paid: By Magistrate.	Average cost of each witness dieted: By Police. Rs.	A.	P.	By Magistrate. Rs	A.	P.	Percentage of witnesses dieted to those examined.
Delhi ...	9,223	9,077	1,198	510	963	87	367	0	2	8	0	6	1	13
Gurgaon ...	5,986	5,692	1.700	1,035	1,061	366	757	0	5	8	0	11	5	30
Karnál ...	6,672	6,495	1,415	1,096	1,015	224	367	0	3	3	0	5	9	22
Hissar ...	4,821	4,787	716	407	407	62	181	0	2	5	0	7	2	12
Rohtak ...	8,209	7,384	2,263	1,908	1,698	338	539	0	2	9	0	5	1	31
Sirsa ...	3,631	3,631	1.492	1,207	533	219	152	0	2	11	0	4	0	41
Umballa ...	10,638	10,518	3 909	2,744	2,522	665	836	0	3	10	0	5	3	37
Ludhiána ...	6,230	6,230	3,370	976	3,343	240	3,621	0	4	4	1	1	4	54
Simla ...	2 711	2,672	202	17	185	5	196	0	4	8	1	0	11	8
Jullundur ...	7,567	7.567	2,051	774	1,901	158	658	0	3	3	0	5	7	27
Hoshiárpur ...	6,547	6,547	2.548	1 369	1,305	306	751	0	3	7	0	9	2	39
Kángra ...	4.513	4.448	1,952	562	1,390	226	755	0	6	5	0	8	8	44
Amritsar ...	18,829	17.392	4.836	2,904	1,932	370	667	0	2	0	0	5	6	28
Gurdáspur ...	8,275	8,275	4,166	914	3,252	555	1,025	0	4	5	0	5	0	50
Siálkot ...	9.766	9,530	2,109	1,855	1,048	377	319	0	3	3	0	4	11	22
Lahore ...	12,106	12,106	4,844	3,188	4,277	689	1,229	0	3	5	0	4	7	36
Gujránwála ...	7,537	7,368	1.662	1,508	250	333	105	0	3	6	0	6	9	23
Ferozepore ...	7,595	7,595	2,544	1,623	921	468	352	0	4	7	0	6	1	33
Rawalpindi ...	12,069	12,069	2,107	1,446	692	520	1,975	0	5	9	2	15	9	17
Jhelum ...	9,830	8,344	1,189	645	630	203	794	0	5	0	1	4	2	14
Gujrat ...	7,030	6,760	2,350	2,321	78	490	137	0	3	2	1	12	1	35
Shahpur ...	8,508	8,308	1,005	989	90	323	50	0	5	3	0	8	10	12
Multan ...	9,658	8,872	2.693	1,276	2,176	461	2,249	0	5	9	1	0	6	30
Jhang ...	5,007	4,999	1.988	1,049	1 438	246	744	0	3	9	0	8	3	40
Montgomery ...	5,284	5,284	1.938	1,925	141	363	128	0	3	0	0	14	6	37
Muzaffargarh ...	6.615	6,518	2,327	1,718	751	534	521	0	4	11	0	11	1	36
Dera Ismail Khan ...	3,623	3,455	1,221	139	1,209	27	796	0	3	1	0	10	7	35
Dera Ghází Khan ...	4,508	4,508	1,503	...	1,503	...	1.096	...	...	...	0	11	6	33
Bannu ...	5,402	5,228	1,071	95	1,008	60	653	0	10	1	0	10	4	20
Peshâwar ...	8,657	8,522	367	...	367	...	310	...	...	...	0	13	6	4
Hazára ..	3,797	3,684	1,783	777	938	108	173	0	2	4	0	2	11	48
Kohát ...	5.683	5,683	1,119	...	1,119	...	759	...	...	...	0	10	10	20
Total 1883	236,537	229,543	65,168	35,977	40,143	9,018	23,262	0	4	0	0	9	8	28
Total 1882	232,474	224,668	65,536	41,214	36,419	9,493	19.743	0	3	8	0	8	8	29

The ratio of witnesses dieted to the number examined has fallen 1 per cent. Excluding the Simla District as exceptionally circumstanced, the ratio last year was lowest in the Pesháwar, Hissar, Shahpur, Delhi and Jhelum Districts. These districts were all similarly conspicuous in 1882, and this was specially brought to the notice of the district and divisional authorities. The Commissioner of Pesháwar now remarks that it is not to be wondered that witnesses do not come forward readily in the Pesháwar District, when to the risks of incurring enmity and being detained for several days is added the almost certainty of not being allowed their legitimate expenses. Colonel Waterfield promises to give his attention to the matter, as also does the Commissioner of Hissar, who writes that he found out during his tours that diet money was not paid to the extent it should be, especially in the Hissar District. The low percentage in the Delhi District is said to be due to the preponderance of petty cases in which diet money is not allowed by Government. Those in the Jhelum and Shahpur Districts are not noticed, nor is a fall from 32 to 17 in the percentage of the Rawalpindi District. The subject of dieting in the Rawalpindi Division would seem to call for serious attention, if the rules laid down by Government are to be given effect to, and this will be pointed out to the Commissioner. In the Gujránwála and Bannu Districts, where exceedingly low percentages in 1882 were brought to notice, the present returns show that witnesses were last year more liberally treated.

The average amount allowed by the police was, for the province, 4 annas, as against 3 annas and 8 pies in the previous year. The police in the Dera Gházi Khan, Pesháwar and Kohát Districts erred on the side of allowing nothing whatever, while in the Bannu District they were perhaps too liberal in the not very large percentage of cases in which diet money was allowed at all. The rates allowed by Magistrates show the usual wide divergencies. In the Rawalpindi District 692 witnesses received within a fraction of Rs. 3 each, and must therefore have found the duty of giving evidence a somewhat remunerative one. The lowest average rate was 4 annas in the Sirsa District.

Service of criminal processes by the process-serving establishment.

78. Throughout the province, 103,406 criminal processes were served by the process-serving establishment last year, as against 98,890 in the preceding year.

PART II.—PUNISHMENTS.

Number of persons punished in 1882 and 1883.

79. In the year 1882 the total number of persons punished in the Punjab for criminal offences was 77,884, and of these 736 had been once previously convicted, and 328 more than once. Last year, the number of persons punished was 75,680, of whom 717 were convicted for the second time, and 360 had been at least twice previously punished.

Particulars of sentences.

80. Particulars regarding the sentences passed in 1882 and 1883 are given in the following table :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Persons Sentenced to												Persons ordered to find or give		
				Transportation			Imprisonment				Whipping		Fine				
							Rigorous										
Class of Tribunal	Year	Total number of persons punished	Death	For life	For a term	Penal servitude	With solitary confinement	Without solitary confinement	Simple	Forfeiture of property	In addition to other punishment	In lieu of other punishment	With imprisonment	Without imprisonment	Security to keep the peace	Recognizance to keep the peace	Sureties for good behaviour
Magistrates' Courts	1882	77,083	...	...	...	...	9,109	5,217	738	...	271	1,599	10,405	48,672	4,539	2,013	5,194
	1883	74,976	...	...	...	...	8,785	5,137	758	...	273	1,367	10,171	49,350	2,750	1,811	5,018
Sessions Courts ...	1882	702	1	115	36	...	375	114	2	3	10	...	190	36	...	...	23
	1883	601	...	100	27	..	389	18	1	...	8	2	147	25	...	...	39
Chief Court ...	1882	99	63	28	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1883	103	64	33	...	...	2	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1882	77,884	64	143	41	2	9,484	5,332	740	3	281	1,597	10,595	48,708	4,539	2,013	5,217
	1883	75,680	64	133	27	...	9,176	5,159	759	...	281	1,369	10,318	49,375	2,750	1,811	5,057

81. The number of persons sentenced to death was just the same in both years. Sentences of transportation for life were fewer by 10, and for a term by 14, in the past than in the previous year.

Sentences of death and transportation.

82. The percentage of persons sentenced to imprisonment, either with or without other punishment, has been the same for the last three years. The following are the details of the sentences passed during the last two years :—

Sentences of imprisonment.

	Number		Percentage	
	1882	1883	1882	1883
Not exceeding 15 days ...	1,568	1,531	10	10
" " 6 months ...	8,532	8,595	55	57
" " 2 years ...	4,545	4,339	29	29
" " 7 " ...	873	616	6	4
Above 7 " ...	38	13	...	...
Total ...	15,556	15,094		

In both years, 95 per cent. of the sentences ordered rigorous imprisonment, and solitary confinement was included in 64 per cent. of such sentences.

83. No sentence of forfeiture of property was passed during the year under report. In the previous year the Sessions Judge of the Derajat ordered forfeiture of property in 3 cases, and in 23 cases in 1881.

Forfeiture of property.

84. Statement No. VA in the Appendix shows that 12,434 of the persons convicted last year were liable to whipping, either in lieu of or addition to other punishment, and that 1,650, or not quite 12 per cent. of these, were whipped; in the preceding year 13 per cent. of those liable to whipping were so punished. Last year, 1,105 adult and 265 juvenile offenders were sentenced to whipping only, as against 1,313 adults and 286 juveniles in the previous year, and 281 persons had sentences of whipping added to other punishment, the number having been the same in 1882. The discouragement given by the Government of India to the use of whipping as a punishment by Criminal Courts and the provision of the present Code of Criminal Procedure which requires Magistrates of the second class to be specially invested with the power are, no doubt, principal causes of the falling-off in cases of first conviction. It is satisfactory to find that there has been no further falling-off in the number of previously convicted persons who were sentenced to whipping as an additional punishment.

Sentences of whipping.

Further particulars of the sentences are given below :—

	1882	1883
Not exceeding 5 stripes ...	84	53
" 10 " ...	348	323
" 15 " ...	516	441
" 20 " ...	390	328
" 25 " ...	180	180
" 30 " ...	360	325

85. The subjoined figures compare the sentences of fine passed in the years 1882 and 1883 :—

Sentences of fine.

	Number.		Percentage.	
	1882	1883	1882	1883
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	46,716	48,302	79	81
" " 50 ...	10,949	10,070	18	17
" " 100 ...	1,116	916	2	1
Exceeding " 100 ...	522	405	1	1

The total amounts imposed and realized, and the sums awarded and paid away as compensation during the same years, were as under :—

	Fines			Compensation		
	Imposed. Rs.	*Realized.* Rs.	*Percentage.*	*Awarded.* Rs.	*Paid.* Rs.	*Percentage.*
1882 ...	6,45,932	4,95,502	77	1,14,530	57,659	50
1883 ...	5,73,218	4,55,449	79	1,20,265	64,058	53

In both years realizations on account of fines imposed in previous years are included. The percentage realized last year, it will be seen, compares favourably with that of the previous year. Of the fines imposed last year, 21 per cent. was awarded by way of compensation, as compared with 18 per cent. in 1882, and of the amount awarded 53 per cent. was realized and paid away within the year, or 3 per cent. more than in the preceding year.

In the annexed statement, which gives information regarding the fine operations of the last two years in every district of the province and in each Sessions Court, realizations on account of fines imposed in previous years are excluded :—

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
Division.	District.	Total number of persons fined.		Total amount of fines imposed.		Average amount of fine per head		Percentage of fine realized.		Percentage of fine imposed, ordered to be paid in compensation.	
		1882.	1883.	1882	1883.	1882.	1883	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Delhi.	Delhi	1,609	1,936	14,205	11,542	9	6	62	72	25	17
	Gurgaon	1,122	1,263	8,232	7,847	7	6	71	59	5	22
	Karnál	1,005	1,587	7,460	12,453	7	8	51	64	13	7
	Sessions Court	16	5	4,160	230	260	46	32	71	3	26
Hissar.	Hissar	1,363	1,440	10,023	8,447	7	6	67	61	13	19
	Rohtak	1,289	1,385	8,126	11,861	6	9	66	67	13	7
	Sirsa	592	739	5,515	7,889	9	11	47	64	8	9
	Sessions Court	10	12	1,045	770	104	64	23	37	11	45
Umballa.	Umballa	2,187	2,462	20,589	18,051	9	7	62	60	15	12
	Ludhiána	1,977	1,742	12,649	14,048	6	8	77	60	19	14
	Simla	1,947	2,171	6,654	8,359	3	4	75	59	6	27
	Sessions Court	8	7	650	240	217	34	...	21	...	...
Jullundur.	Jullundur	2 132	2,001	15,670	15,789	7	8	77	57	17	11
	Hoshiárpur	1 147	1,485	11,780	9,268	10	6	56	63	10	8
	Kángra	2 884	3,044	14,530	14,127	5	5	82	93	16	26
	Sessions Court	8	6	1,460	370	182	62	14	14	55	...
Amritsar.	Amritsar	2,048	2,735	27,245	23,538	13	9	60	62	23	14
	Gurdáspur	1,474	1,236	15,577	15,083	10	12	66	60	14	16
	Siálkot	2,142	2,238	20,708	15,159	9	7	62	72	9	6
	Sessions Court	12	13	780	1,080	65	83	64	23	...	...
Lahore.	Lahore	3,695	3,637	37,150	34,407	10	9	56	67	13	10
	Gujránwála	2.103	1,314	17,505	13,267	8	10	52	43	3	9
	Ferozepore	2,679	2,802	24,096	21,860	9	8	57	63	18	14
	Sessions Court	35	19	6,745	1,155	193	61	3	12	1	4
Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi	5,290	5,201	36,444	35,943	7	7	72	66	6	19
	Jhelum	3,046	2,825	33,357	30,498	11	11	51	65	12	5
	Gujrat	1,102	1,007	10 617	10,927	10	11	50	55	15	11
	Shahpur	1,636	1,398	15,870	13,518	10	10	55	49	8	9
	Sessions Court	34	20	2,845	1,330	84	66	10	41	44	5
Mooltan.	Mooltan	2,366	2,712	24,611	32,415	10	12	52	51	16	19
	Jhang	1,061	1,001	10,032	12,296	10	12	43	44	15	13
	Montgomery	900	939	10,839	15,634	12	17	47	39	7	21
	Muzaffargarh	1,032	805	9,623	8,628	9	11	75	68	7	12
	Sessions Court	30	27	1.175	1,130	39	42	58	23	...	2
Derajat.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	859	905	17,895	11,925	21	13	62	75	34	36
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	1,034	1,351	22,713	21,143	24	16	61	62	44	38
	Bannu	1,472	1,286	31,943	27,371	22	21	83	59	26	50
	Sessions Court	51	31	6,485	5,371	127	173	45	42	38	54
Peshawar.	Peshâwar	2,929	2,565	48,021	40,336	16	16	77	79	25	42
	Hazára	1,748	1,173	35,434	13,701	20	11	73	69	19	22
	Kohát	1,207	1,136	28,205	23,162	23	19	51	62	37	49
	Sessions Court	27	32	7,169	2.050	265	64	6	38	3	24
	Total ... District Courts ...	59,077	59,521	613,318	559,492	10	10	64	63	18	21
	Total ... Sessions Courts ...	226	172	32,514	13,726	144	80	21	35	15	29

The average fine imposed by District Courts has been Rs. 10 for the last four years. Excluding frontier districts, where fines imposed under the Frontier Rules always raise the average, magisterial fines were heaviest in Montgomery and lightest in the Kángra District. From the low percentage of realizations in the Montgomery District, it would seem that the Magistrates fined too heavily, and the low percentages in the Gujránwála, Shahpur and Jhang Districts are suggestive of either undue severity in awarding fines or laxity in collecting them. On the frontier the incidence of magisterial fines was much nearer the provincial average than in previous years. In the Sessions Courts

the mean incidence fell from Rs. 144 to Rs. 80, and the percentage of realization rose from 21 to 35.

Compensation was more freely awarded both by Magistrates and Courts of Session during the year under report than in the preceding year, and, as has been already shown, a larger proportion was paid away within the year. The rule of law that payment of compensation is not to be made before the period allowed for appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal has been presented, the decision of the appeal, of course makes the percentage of payments within the year lower than it would be otherwise. Enquiries which were made last year from the districts in which the percentage seemed unreasonably low further showed that awards are not unfrequently interfered with by Appellate Courts. In some cases it also appeared that due diligence had not been shown in collecting or giving intimation to the parties interested when sums payable to them had been realized. Inspecting officers should always, when examining the registers of their subordinate Courts, satisfy themselves that the rules regarding the collection and payment of fines awarded as compensation are properly observed. The attention paid by the Sessions Judge of Rawalpindi to the subject in his tours, has, Mr. Perkins reports, led to much greater care being exercised in that division.

PART III.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.

A.—District Courts.

Increase in appeals to subordinate Courts.

86. The change in the law which has taken away from Appellate Courts the power of enhancing sentences on appeal has been followed by a remarkable increase in the use made of the right of appeal. This, as regards appeals to District Courts, will be made manifest from the following figures, which compare the number of sentences passed during the last three years from which an appeal lay to a District Court with the number of persons who actually appealed to such Courts.

Year.		*Number of appealable sentences.*	*Number of appellants.*
1881	...	45,913	4191
1882	...	46,318	311
1883	...	45,392	964

Thus, while in the years 1881 and 1882 only 9 per cent. of the persons who had the right of appeal did appeal, the percentage last year was 13. The percentages were highest in the Sirsa (29), Umballa (29), Rohtak (24), Ferozepore (24), Gujrat (22) and Jhelum (20) Districts, and exceeded the provincial percentage of the two previous years in all but the nine districts named in the margin.

Hissar, Simla, Kángra, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Dera Ghází Khan, Bannu, Peshá-war, Kohát.

Appellate business of District Courts during two past years.

87. The large increase in the number of appeals instituted is, of course, reproduced in the amount of appellate work for disposal. The numbers of appeals for disposal, disposed of and pending in District Courts during the past two years are compared below:—

Year.		*For disposal.*	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1882	...	2,605	2,558	47
1883	...	3,742	3,641	101

With an increase of 44 per cent. in the number of cases for disposal, a larger pending file at the end of the year was to be expected. It was only, however, in the Amritsar and Umballa Districts that the number of undecided appeals was noticeably large, and in the last-named district an average duration of 7

days shows that appeals were ordinarily disposed of with all due despatch. No appeal had at the end of 1883 been pending in a District Court for three months.

Agency by which appeals were disposed of, and particulars of disposal.

88. The following statement shows the agency by which criminal appeals were disposed of in districts during the past year, and how they resulted to the appellants. The totals of the previous year have been added for purposes of comparison.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Appeals disposed of						Percentage of persons whose				
	By Deputy Commissioner		By Judicial Assistant		By Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners						
Districts	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Appeals were rejected.	Sentences were confirmed.	Sentences were reduced or altered.	Sentences were reversed or new trial ordered	Average duration of appeals.
Delhi	174	258	3	3	...	...	19	29	5	47	8
Gurgaon	79	134	...	...	...	...	25	38	21	16	5
Karnál	137	159	...	...	...	...	75	...	8	17	7
Hissar	45	85	...	...	...	...	42	2	39	17	5
Rohtak	89	214	22	60	...	...	3	65	7	25	14
Sirsa	47	91	...	...	...	...	58	17	6	19	4
Umballa	166	266	4	4	...	...	14	30	13	43	7
Ludhiána	128	239	..	...	...	...	49	7	21	23	20
Simla	5	5	2	2	...	...	57	...	...	43	14
Jullundur	168	273	...	...	...	...	2	42	16	40	6
Hoshiárpur	123	238	5	6	...	...	47	2	13	38	6
Kángra	76	158	4	4	20	68	45	3	5	47	11
Amritsar	165	264	12	17	...	...	10	56	5	29	20
Gurdáspur	110	164	...	...	...	...	...	50	10	40	6
Siálkot	217	231	7	7	...	...	1	44	12	43	8
Lahore	99	160	...	...	...	...	5	66	9	20	7
Gujránwála	89	144	3	3	...	...	17	49	5	29	7
Ferozepore	151	282	...	...	...	...	1	61	3	35	3
Rawalpindi	203	359	3	3	...	...	...	59	10	31	15
Jhelum	157	298	34	65	74	190	8	60	9	23	13
Gujrat	70	142	9	18	...	...	9	51	10	30	5
Shahpur	116	226	5	6	...	...	3	64	5	28	5
Mooltan	206	248	20	31	...	...	90	...	3	7	5
Jhang	106	161	...	...	...	..	40	2	24	34	9
Montgomery	60	103	...	...	...	...	26	55	1	18	7
Muzaffargarh	118	148	...	...	...	...	62	15	8	15	10
Dera Ismail Khan	66	66	6	6	...	...	6	32	36	26	5
Dera Gházi Khan	38	46	23	32	...	...	31	37	11	21	2
Bannu	36	61	...	...	8	8	68	8	4	20	6
Peshávar	43	77	...	...	...	...	2	65	4	29	12
Hazára	53	123	..	...	...	...	67	...	9	24	5
Kohát	37	58	...	...	...	...	...	66	17	17	4
Total 1883	3,377	5,476	162	267	102	266	23	37	10	30	9
Total 1882	2,370	4,028	161	282	27	57	22	33	14	31	10

District Magistrates in both years disposed of 93 per cent. of the total number of appeals decided. The District Magistrates of Rohtak and Jhelum were requested to discontinue sending criminal appeals to their Judicial Assistants, on it becoming apparent that they were doing so without sufficient cause. The 12 appeals which the Judicial Assistant of Amritsar decided were taken up during a temporary absence of the District Magistrate, and the reason why the Judicial Assistant of Mooltan took up 20 criminal appeals was reported to the Judges during the year. Mr. Fryer explains that in the Dera Gházi Khan District appeals were never made over to the Judicial Assistant unless the District Magistrate was absent on political or other duty beyond the frontier. The Divisional Officer at Pind Dádan Khan, in taking up the criminal appeals of his sub-division, disposed of 28 per cent. of the criminal appellate work of the Jhelum District. The Sessions Judge remarks on the large number of appeals preferred to the District Courts of the Jhelum District, as compared with the other districts of the Rawalpindi Division. The cause is to be found in the very large share of original work which was taken up by Tahsíldárs.

The percentage of sentences upheld, taking summary rejections and dismissals after notice together, was 60 in the past, having been 55 in the two previous years. On the theory suggested, that persons with weak cases did not under the former law so often appeal for fear of their sentences being enhanced, a rise in the percentage of unsuccessful appeals would naturally follow. The percentage of reversals, excluding the Simla District, where only 7 persons

appealed in all, was highest in the Delhi, Kángra, Umballa and Siálkot Districts. The Delhi percentage is explained to be due to two cases in which 26 sentences were reversed. No explanation has been offered regarding the high percentage of the Kángra District, but it appears from the return for that district that 20 out of 29 persons appealed successfully from orders passed by Mr. Goldney, and that out of 70 sentences passed by the Tahsíldár of Hamirpur which were appealed against, 60 were reversed. Mr. Bulman, in noticing the high percentage of reversals in the Umballa District, gives as the reason that several of the Tahsíldárs and Honorary Magistrates are bad judicial officers and seem to have very little appreciation of the true value of evidence. Colonel Birch notes for Siálkot that the sentences passed by the Tahsíldár of Raya were, as in the previous year, those most frequently interfered with.

The average duration of criminal appeals in Magistrates' Courts was 9 days last year, as compared with 10 days in 1882 and 11 days in 1881. Mean durations of 20 days in the Ludhiána and Amritsar Districts are unsatisfactory, and averages of 15 days in the Rawalpindi District, 14 days in Rohtak and Sirsa, 13 days in Jhelum and 12 days in Pesháwar seem unnecessarily high.

Applications for revision.

89. The following table shows the applications for revision made to District Magistrates during the past two years and their results :—

Year.	For disposal.	Disposed of.			Pending
		Rejected	Commitment or further enquiry ordered	Case reported to the Chief Court	
1882 ...	443	370	27	40	6
1883 ...	446	347	46	44	9

Under the present Code of Criminal Procedure, Courts of Session and District Magistrates may order further enquiry to be made into a complaint which has been summarily dismissed, and also have, as they had not under the former Code, power to re-open the case of any accused person who has been discharged. This accounts for the higher figures shown against the year under report in the fourth column of the table.

B.—Courts of Session.

Appellate business of Courts of Session.

90. The change in the Court of Appeal prescribed for persons sentenced by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers to terms of imprisonment not exceeding three years diverted, as will hereafter appear, some 200 appeals from the Chief Court to Courts of Session. The total number of appeals preferred to Sessions Judges last year was 4,554, as against 3,561 in the preceding year, and their ratio to appealable sentences was 40 per cent., as compared with a ratio of 34 per cent. only in 1882.

Details of the appellate business of each Sessions Court in the province are given in the annexed table, to which the totals of the previous year have been added for facility of comparison :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	FOR DISPOSAL.						DISPOSED OF.																
	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.		PERSONS.								TOTAL				Pending at the end of the year.				
									Appeals rejected under Sec. 421, C. P. C.						After directing further enquiry under Sec 428, C. P. C.		Without directing further enquiry.						
DIVISION.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Court.	Appeals rejected otherwise than on the merits.	Without calling for files.	After perusal of files.	Sentence or order confirmed after hearing.	Sentence reduced or order otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average duration of appeals	Number of appeals pending more than three months.	Date of oldest case pending.
Delhi ...	...	...	324	339	324	339	..	...	...	173	83	36	44	...	5	5	318	333	1	1	5	...	12-12-83
Hissar ...	10	11	237	324	247	335	.	..	37	...	214	35	51	...	5	5	240	328	2	2	10	...	18-12-83
Umballa ...	9	9	407	423	416	432	...	..	36	249	37	19	63	.	14	14	374	390	28	28	12	...	2-10-83
Jullundur	1	1	172	213	173	214	...	7	...	34	87	39	46	..	8	13	164	200	1	1	10	...	27-11-83
Amritsar ...	20	24	384	442	404	466	...	20	...	...	313	29	81	.	9	10	372	433	23	23	31	...	29-10-83
Lahore ...	38	47	478	538	516	585	...	3	19	53	297	47	106	9	5	6	468	528	43	51	25	...	26-10-83
Rawalpindi	7	20	571	805	578	825	...	9	114	99	298	96	191	6	20	27	547	786	11	12	16	...	10-12-83
Mooltan ...	13	18	570	655	583	673	.	20	42	263	121	39	151	..	7	8	544	628	32	37	28	...	23-10-83
Derajat ...	10	10	387	414	397	424	...	5	43	257	59	16	41	..	4	4	391	417	2	3	17	...	12-12-83
Peshawar...	2	2	281	401	283	403	..	...	15	109	122	69	67	...	1	1	264	381	18	21	10	...	22-10-83
Total 1883	110	142	3,811	4,554	3,921	4,696	...	64	302	1,237	1,633	425	841	15	78	93	3,682	4,424	161	179	18	...	2-10-83
Total 1882	72	80	2,965	3,561	3,037	3,641	5	53	307	1,041	1,109	245	721	18	85	96	2,842	3,403	110	142	17	8	10-7-82

The results, as regards the despatch of business, are on the whole satisfactory. Although there was an increase of almost 30 per cent. in the number of appeals requiring disposal, the percentage of cases which remained undecided at the end of last year was not much higher than it was at the end of the previous year, and the average duration of appeals was only one day higher than in 1882, and the same as in 1881. The number of appeals pending at the end of the year was somewhat large in the Umballa, Amritsar, Lahore and Mooltan Courts, and in the three Courts last-named the average of duration for the province was considerably exceeded. No appeal had been pending for more than three months at the close of the year. As in the previous year, the Additional Commissioner at Jullundur took up the criminal appeals of the Jullundur District, which were 64 in number. The Additional Sessions Judge at Lahore took up 102 appeals appertaining to the Gujránwála District, and 188 appertaining to the districts of Gujrat and Shahpur.

To pass on to the results of the appeals as they affected the appellants, 72 per cent. of the persons who appealed last year were unsuccessful, as compared with 71 per cent. in the preceding year ; 9 per cent., or 1 per cent. more than in 1882, succeeded in obtaining some modification of the order passed against them, and 19 per cent., as against 21 per cent. in the previous year, were altogether successful. The percentage of reversals was highest in the Rawalpindi, Mooltan and Jullundur Divisions. Further enquiry was ordered into the cases of 2 per cent. of the persons whose appeals were decided, the appeals of 98 per cent. being decided on the record as it stood. In the preceding year further enquiry was ordered regarding 3 per cent. of the appellants.

91. The number of applications for revision which were preferred to Sessions Courts, with details of disposal, is shown for the past two years in the subjoined table :—

YEAR.	Applications for disposal.	Applications disposed of.			Applications pending at the end of the year.
		Rejected.	Commitment or further enquiry ordered.	Case reported to the Chief Court.	
1882 ...	255	206	14	30	5
1883 ...	356	265	42	41	8

It will be seen that there was a considerable increase in the number of applications, and from a comparison of the figures in the fourth and fifth columns it may be conjectured that the increase was chiefly in applications from dissatisfied complainants.

PART IV.—CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

Original trials.

92. Two cases were disposed of by the Chief Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction during the year 1883, as compared with 4 cases in the previous year. In one case the accused was convicted, under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, of causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. In the second case, the accused was charged with murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and was acquitted on both charges. Two original cases were awaiting trial at the close of the year, both of which were disposed of in the first month of the current year.

References.

93. One hundred and eight sentences of death were referred to the Chief Court for confirmation in the past, as against 110 sentences in the previous, year. The work of the Court as a Court of reference is given for the two last years in the table below :—

Year.	For disposal		Disposed of.							Pending at the end of the year		Average number of days each case lasted.
			Persons.					Total.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed but sentence modified	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence	Acquitted.	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	
1882 ...	105	141	63	28	5	18	...	86	114	19	27	31
1883 ...	105	135	61	32	6	12	2	91	116	14	19	46

The results shown in the table do not call for special remark. The average of duration in the year under report was increased by it being necessary to call for further evidence in three cases.

Appeals.

94. It was stated in the Court's report for 1882 that a considerable falling-off in the number of criminal appeals to the Chief Court might be expected to result from the change in the law introduced by the present Code of Criminal Procedure, under which sentences passed by Deputy Commissioners under their enhanced powers are now only appealable to the Chief Court if they require the confirmation of the Court of Session. This anticipation has been realized. Only 250 appeals were preferred to this Court in 1883 from sentences passed by Deputy Commissioners, against 454 in the preceding year. There was also a falling-off of 25 in the number of appeals from sentences passed by Courts of Session.

Taking both classes of appeals together, there was, therefore, a decrease of 229 in the number instituted, the figures being 731 in 1882 and 502 in 1883. It should be remembered, however, that this falling-off in numbers does not point to proportionate relief to the Court. From the figures below it will be seen that the decrease was in the least important appeals, and that appeals from sentences of death or transportation for life were only fewer by 3, while appeals from sentences of transportation for a term of years and imprisonment exceeding three years were more numerous by 22 last year than in 1882.

Years	Appeals from: Sentences of death or transportation for life	Sentences of imprisonment or transportation for 7 years and upwards	Sentences of imprisonment exceeding 3 years but less than 7 years	Sentences of imprisonment not exceeding 3 years	Total
1882 ...	180	83	137	331	731
1883 ...	177	95	117	83	502

Including 109 appeals, affecting 134 persons, which were on the Court's pending file at the beginning of the year, there were 611 appeals, in which 748 persons were concerned, for disposal during the year under report. Of these, 556 appeals were decided within the year, with results to the 666 persons interested as under. The results of the appeals of the previous year are added for purposes of comparison.

	Number of persons. 1882	Number of persons. 1883	Proportion to total number disposed of. 1882	Proportion to total number disposed of. 1883
Appellants died or their appeals were transferred	4	11	0·4	1·6
Appeals rejected ...	304	214	34·0	32·1
Sentences confirmed ...	240	209	26·9	31·4
" enhanced ...	2	...	0·2	...
" modified ...	163	139	18·2	20·9
" annulled ...	181	93	20·3	14·0

The results of the year were, it will be seen, more favorable to the Courts whose sentences were appealed against than those of the preceding year. The appeals which came before the Court last year were all brought by convicted persons. Those decided were disposed of in an average of 46 days, as compared with averages of 39 days in the previous year and 49 days in 1881. Fifty-five appeals, preferred by 82 persons, were pending at the close of the year, and of these 4 had been pending for more than three months.

Revision.

95. Applications to the Court to exercise its powers of revision continue to increase considerably, as the figures in the following table show :—

Year	Number of cases: Reported by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates	Instituted by petition	Taken up by the Court on its own motion	Total
1881 ...	212	721	28	961
1882 ...	149	851	32	1,032
1883 ...	112	1,083	28	1,223

Including applications pending from the previous year, there were 1,321 cases, affecting 2,859 persons, for disposal during the year under report. Of these, 1,218 cases were disposed of within the year, as against 1,037 cases in the preceding year. The results of the proceedings in each year are given below :—

	Number of persons 1882	Number of persons 1883	Proportion to total number disposed of 1882	Proportion to total number disposed of 1883
Applicants died or their applications were transferred ...	4	33	...	1
Applications rejected ...	1,371	1,677	64	63
Orders confirmed ...	278	292	13	11
Sentences enhanced ...	54	21	3	1
" modified ...	92	187	4	7
Orders reversed or quashed ...	337	442	16	17

The figures show that a larger number of applications succeeded in 1883 than in the previous year. One hundred and three applications, affecting 207 persons, remained undisposed of at the end of last year, as against 98 cases and 204 persons at the end of 1882. Each case lasted on the average 31 days in 1883 and 27 days in 1882.

Miscellaneous cases.

96. In addition to the above, the Court disposed of 66 miscellaneous cases, and inspected the files of 49 cases in which the proceedings seemed open to criticism.

PART V.—PROCEDURE AND SUPERINTENDENCE.

Examination of complainants and references of complaints to the police.

97. The subjects of examination of complainants and reference of complaints to the police for preliminary investigation have already been touched on in paragraph 5 of this report. It would seem that it rarely happens that the complainant is not examined at all, but the examination is said to be often formal and perfunctory, especially in cases in which several persons are complained against. No doubt, these last are the cases in which the facts are most difficult to ascertain *ex-parte*, owing to the common practice of including in complaints innocent connections of the actual wrongdoers. This, as the Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan explains, is done, partly from pure malice, partly in order to prevent the real offenders having the evidence of their friends and relatives to support their account of what occurred. The practice is, however, well known, and Magistrates should, therefore, be on their guard against accepting complaints of the kind referred to without first examining the complainant as thoroughly as possible. If this fails to enable the Magistrate to dismiss the complaint against the persons whom the complainant has maliciously charged, he should at least remember to award to such persons, when he can legally do so, substantial compensation at the conclusion of the trial.

The Deputy Commissioners of Umballa and Muzaffargarh mention in their reports that they have noticed that some Courts are inclined to let the preliminary examination of the complainant, and sometimes even of his witnesses, when a preliminary enquiry has been made into the truth of the complaint, do duty as evidence after the accused has been summoned. Supervising officers should be on the watch against this irregularity.

Laxity in explaining charges to accused persons, and giving them opportunity of calling witnesses.

98. Another irregularity which should be watched for is laxity in explaining to accused persons the exact nature of the charges against them, and in ascertaining whether they wish to call witnesses. This irregularity is more often committed in the trial of summons cases. Attention was first called to the subject in 1881 and fresh instructions were issued last year. It still, however, frequently happens that appellants in the lower Courts, and applicants for revision to this Court, complain that they have been convicted on evidence which they could have rebutted had they been given a sufficient opportunity of doing so, and there is nothing on record to show that the allegation is untrue.

Recording of evidence and examination of accused persons.

99. Evidence is said to be almost invariably recorded according to the rules laid down in the Code and by Government. The formalities prescribed for the examination of accused persons are not so well understood or observed, and more than one officer notes in his report, as the Judges know from their own experience, that sufficient attention is often not paid to reproducing the actual words used by accused persons under examination.

Habitual offenders.

100. The number of persons who were reconvicted in the past and previous years is compared below with the number of cases triable by a Magistrate in which the District Magistrate exercised his enhanced power of punishment :—

Number of convictions of previously convicted persons.		*Number of cases triable by a Magistrate dealt with under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code*	
1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
1,064	1,077	442	362

The figures would seem to indicate that habitual offenders were less rigorously dealt with last year than in 1882. In the Court's report for last year it was suggested that the rule, which prevails in many districts, of sending in the first instance to the District Magistrate every case in which a person is sent up for trial who has been previously convicted of an offence against property or one relating to coin or stamps, should, in the absence of special reasons for adopting a different course, be universally followed. Enquiry will now be made as to how far this suggestion has been acted on, and the necessary orders passed, should it appear that the rule might be introduced where it is not at present in force. Mr. Gardiner, speaking of Sirsa, remarks that he found there that the police did not sufficiently realise that it is their business to produce proofs of previous convictions just as much as of any other fact alleged against the accused, and the remark is probably true of other districts in the province. Steps were taken during the year to secure the better observance of the order of Government that previous convictions are always to be entered in warrants of commitment to prison.

Increase in appeals and power of enhancing sentences.

101. Mention has already been made of the fact that the change in the law which has taken away from Appellate Courts the power of enhancing sentences has been followed by a distinct increase in the number of appeals to subordinate Courts. The extent of the increase is curious, as the power of Appellate Courts to refer inadequate sentences to the Chief Court for enhancement has not been altered, and it might have been supposed that this power would be exercised in the cases in which under the former law the Court of appeal would have enhanced the sentence itself. Appellants may perhaps be not aware as yet of this provision, and this Court has perceived indications that subordinate Courts, if aware of the provision, do not always act on it when they might. A case only very recently came under the notice of the Court in which an Appellate Judge pronounced a sentence which was before him on appeal to be quite inadequate and yet contented himself with merely dismissing the appeal. Appellate Courts will be addressed on the subject.

Circulars issued during the year.

102. Some of the circulars issued during the year on matters connected with the administration of criminal justice have already been referred to. The introduction of a new Code of Criminal Procedure was followed by the issue of a series of notifications by the Punjab Government, which were explained in a circular. Other circulars contained instructions regarding—the proof of service of criminal processes—the communication to the police of modifications made in criminal orders by Courts of appeal, revision or reference—the supply of copies of orders to appellants and applicants for revision, and the transmission of appeals and applications of prisoners to the Courts to which they are addressed—the service of processes on soldiers—the distinction between Sections 323 and 352 of the Indian Penal Code and the different procedure to be observed in trying offenders under those sections—and other matters of less importance.

Supervision of subordinate Courts.

103. With exceptions, the administration of criminal justice was carefully supervised during the past year. Among Sessions Judges, Mr. Perkins and Colonel Gordon Young took, as usual, special interest in the working of their subordinate Courts. Mr. Tremlett also has applied himself attentively to the subject since

he assumed charge of the Delhi Division, and Colonel Grey inspected a large number of Courts during his frequent tours in the Hissar Division. Among District Magistrates, those named in the margin may be mentioned as having closely supervised the work of their subordinates, and busied themselves in regulating and improving the distribution of work—a matter which is every year acquiring fresh importance with the growth of civil litigation and the increase of petty criminal complaints.

Messrs. Roberts, Bulman, Bullock, Roe, Trafford, Wilkinson, Fryer, Tucker and Colonel Harcourt.

The Jullundur Courts were inspected by Mr. Justice Smyth during the year.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

G. W. RIVAZ,
Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab.

STATEMENT No. 1.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING JURISDICTION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1883, AND THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR

Class of Court	Number of Officers		Number of cases decided			
			Original		*Appeal*	
	European	Native	Regular	Miscellaneous	Regular	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—Magistrates—						
Special Magistrates	23	16	695	1	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly { 2nd and 3rd Class	1	54	3,550	1,419	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly { 1st „	1	9	3,183	465	...	...
Benches of Magistrates	...	122	9,301	1,135	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts { 2nd and 3rd Class ...	15	150	36,349	21,276	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts { 1st „ ...	48	63	30,605	26,763	264	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts	32	...	3,516	13,541	3,377	37
Total ...	120	414	87,199	64,600	3,641	37
II.—Courts of Session	13	...	606	134	3,760	5
III.—Chief Court	5	...	93	66	556	...
Grand Total ...	138	414	87,898	64,800	7,957	42

STATEMENT No. 2.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND OF PERSONS TRIED, CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1883.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.		Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code: Without reference to the police	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code: After reference to the police.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons: Under trial during the year.	Persons: Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Persons: Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Persons: Convicted.	Persons: Died, escaped, transferred to another province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Persons: Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.—Offences under the Penal Code.													
Offences against the State.	Chap. VI, Sections 121 to 130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the Army and Navy.	„ VII, „ 131 to 140	3	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity.	„ VIII, „ 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158. Unlawful Assembly	78	24	12	2	40	34	315	20	89	206	...	...
	„ VIII, „ 147, 148, 152 and 153 to 156. Rioting, &c.	850	174	117	24	535	505	5,141	88	1,332	3,569	...	152
	„ VIII, Section 160. Affray	234	7	7	...	220	218	1,167	4	290	859	...	14
Offences by or relating to public servants.	„ IX, Sections 161 to 169. By public servants ...	203	84	20	1	98	101	143	3	103	30	1	6
	„ IX, „ 161, 170 and 171. Relating to public servants	135	39	22	...	74	74	102	8	63	25	...	6
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.	„ X, „ 172 to 190	1,214	93	52	4	1,065	1,070	2,044	34	781	1,179	5	45
False evidence and offences against public officers.	„ XI, „ 193 to 200. False evidence or subornation, &c., of public servants ...	346	35	12	...	299	306	583	9	337	193	...	44
	„ XI, „ 201 to 229. Offences against public justice	983	139	52	6	786	771	1,294	23	635	556	2	78
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps.	„ XII, „ 231 to 254. Offences relating to coin ...	158	9	2	2	145	126	145	...	74	69	...	2
	„ XII, „ 255 to 263. Offences relating to stamps	10	2	...	...	8	8	8	...	3	5	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures.	„ XIII, „ 264 to 267	69	6	2	...	61	58	91	1	33	56	...	1

Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.	Chap. XIV	Secs. 269 to 278. Offences affecting public health	254	28	14	...	212	197	908	21	152	729	...	
		„ 279 to 289 Offences affecting safety ...	134	9	3	5	117	115	183	2	64	116	...	1
		„ 290 and 291. Offences affecting convenience	362	76	46	1	239	241	853	37	312	499	1	4
		„ 292 to 294 Offences affecting decency and morals	38	6	5	...	27	26	60	21	19	20	...	...
		Sec. 294A. Keeping lottery office or publishing proposals for lottery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion.	„ XV,	Secs. 295 to 298	252	53	35	1	163	156	500	124	245	100	8	23
Offences affecting the human body.	„ XVI	„ 302 and 303. Murder	384	6	13	21	344	332	664	...	339	190	16	119
		Sec. 307. Attempt at murder	88	3	9	9	67	56	90	...	54	27	1	8
		„ 304. Culpable homicide	195	8	5	17	165	150	279	...	94	146	3	36
		„ 304A. Causing death by rash or negligent act	54	...	2	3	49	45	64	...	29	34	...	1
		„ 308. Attempt at culpable homicide ...	5	1	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
		Secs. 305 and 306. Abetment of suicide ...	10	2	...	...	8	8	9	...	4	5	...	...
		Sec. 309. Attempted suicide ...	173	8	2	15	148	133	135	...	39	93	2	1
		„ 311. Thuggee, &c.	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Secs. 312 to 315. Causing miscarriage ...	44	10	13	1	20	20	36	...	23	12	...	1
		Sec. 316. Injury to unborn children ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ 317. Exposure of infants ...	22	...	1	2	19	10	10	...	4	6	...	...
		„ 318. Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	41	3	3	...	35	26	35	...	10	25	...	...
		Secs. 325 to 331 and 333. Hurt with aggravating circumstances	1,195	115	94	53	933	817	1,452	78	509	827	4	34
		„ 323, 324, 332 and 334 to 338. Other cases	5,812	1,098	449	8	4,257	3,902	9,713	4,832	2,807	1,942	6	126
		Sec. 341 Wrongful restraint	858	286	143	1	428	374	861	402	344	103	1	11
		Secs. 342 to 348. Wrongful confinement ...	692	259	150	12	271	244	613	147	336	119	1	10
		„ 352 to 358. Criminal force or assault ...	34,635	8,983	1,096	42	24,514	22,437	53,489	34,350	11,628	6,920	16	575
		„ 364, 366 and 367 Kidnapping or forcible abduction with aggravating circumstances	123	31	36	8	48	44	124	2	81	21	...	20
		„ 363, 365, 368, 369. Other cases ...	457	120	136	23	178	135	280	9	170	96	...	5
		„ 370, 371. Slavery	33	11	14	...	8	8	19	...	13	6	...	...
		„ 372 and 373. Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution ...	45	10	13	3	19	16	35	...	28	7	...	...
		Sec. 374. Forced labor	8	...	1	...	7	5	9	3	2	1	...	3
		„ 376. Rape	246	44	60	33	109	97	111	...	69	38	...	4
		„ 377. Unnatural offences	129	4	15	11	99	87	107	...	41	60	...	6
Offences against property.	„ XVII	„ 382. Theft with aggravating circumstances	47	6	7	2	32	24	45	...	27	12	...	6
		Secs. 379 to 381 and 401. Other cases ...	15,002	1,106	2,262	536	11,098	7,068	10,295	31	3,334	6,791	21	118
		„ 386 to 389. Extortion with aggravating circumstances	10	3	2	...	5	4	4	1	2	1	...	...
		„ 384 and 385. Other cases	1,015	496	265	18	236	221	535	45	415	64	...	11
		Sec. 394 } Robbery. } With hurt	57	4	7	2	44	27	49	4	20	17	...	8
		„ 392 } Robbery. } Other cases	427	68	108	51	200	128	278	4	162	97	3	12
		„ 393 } Robbery. } Attempts	11	2	...	...	9	5	8	...	...	5	...	3

No. 2.—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.			Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code: Without reference to the police.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code: After reference to the police.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons: Under trial during the year.	Persons: Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Persons: Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Persons: Convicted.	Persons: Died, escaped, transferred to another province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Persons: Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.—Offences under the Penal Code—concluded.														
Offences against property—*concld.* Ch. XVII	*Dacoity.*	Sec. 396	4	...	...	...	4	3	10	...	...	1	...	9
		„ 397	15	1	2	2	10	6	12	...	3	6	...	3
		„ 398	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
		„ 395, 399, Secs. 400 & 402	52	5	4	2	41	20	88	...	36	24	9	19
		With murder												
		With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt												
		Attempted robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons												
		Other cases												
		„ 403 and 404. Criminal misappropriation of property	988	214	232	5	537	536	914	26	428	443	...	17
		„ 406 to 409. Criminal breach of trust ..	1,209	294	182	37	696	596	804	53	431	297	2	21
		„ 411 to 414. Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	3 074	77	112	170	2,715	2,186	3 601	22	1,339	2,142	22	76
		„ 417 to 420. Cheating	1,843	854	228	2	759	774	1,271	84	797	350	6	34
		„ 421 to 424 Fraudulent deeds or disposition of property	47	22	5	...	20	19	46	17	22	7	...	..
	Mischief.	„ 429 to 433 and 435 to 440. — With aggravating circumstances ...	1,166	221	216	39	690	496	1,159	90	657	378	4	30
		„ 426 to 428, and 434. — Other cases ...	3,978	1,377	381	39	2,181	2,023	5,155	2,229	1,782	1,087	2	55
	Criminal trespass.	„ 459 and 460. — Resulting in death or grievous hurt	67	15	30	...	22	17	33	...	21	10	...	2
		„ 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 & 458. — For commission of serious offences	10,761	85	190	236	10,250	2,501	3,856	12	1,272	2 480	7	85
		„ 453 and 456 — Other serious cases	703	20	24	4	655	209	266	3	92	166	...	5
		„ 447, 448, 461 and 462. — Minor cases ...	5,035	2,157	479	47	2,352	2,269	5,066	1,906	2,034	1,015	3	108

Offences relating to documents and to trade or property mark.	Ch. XVIII	Secs. 465 to 471 and 474. Forgery, or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers	266	122	49	1	94	94	200	...	137	46	2	15
		„ 472 to 476. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sec. 477. Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document ...	32	20	9	...	3	4	4	...	2	...	...	2
		Secs. 482, 486, 487 and 488. Using a false trade or property mark, and knowingly selling property so marked ...	16	3	3	...	10	10	12	2	6	3	1	...
		„ 483 to 485. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die plate, or instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark	29	18	5	...	6	5	9	2	2	...	...	5
		Sec. 489. Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury	42	32	...	...	10	10	18	8	7	3	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service.	„ XIX,	Secs. 490 to 492	39	9	7	1	22	20	38	13	12	13	...	...
Offences relating to marriage.	„ XX,	„ 493 to 498	7,627	2,134	701	14	4,848	4,754	7,022	2,766	3,237	791	32	196
Defamation,	„ XXI,	„ 500 to 502	690	221	46	2	421	415	808	364	312	101	1	30
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance.	„ XXII	Sec. 506. The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt	224	174	19	...	31	30	58	11	31	16	...	...
		Secs. 504 to 510. Other cases	1,507	346	50	1	1,110	1,105	2,053	1,250	523	265	1	14
		TOTAL ...	106,640	21,896	8,296	1,519	74,929	58,533	125,388	49,161	38,295	35,524	183	2,225
B.—Offences under Special and Local Laws.														
Breach of laws relating to—														
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores		... Act XI of 1878 ...	242	1	1	7	233	226	264	...	68	192	...	4
Army Discipline		... ...	6	...	...	...	6	6	9	...	2	7	...	...
Canals		... „ VIII of 1873 ...	719	1	...	...	718	721	1,773	128	496	1,148	1	...
Cantonments, Military		... „ III of 1880 ...	3,606	...	1	4	3,601	3,601	5,755	10	524	5,218	...	3
Cattle Trespass		... „ I of 1871 ...	1,783	273	174	4	1,332	1,284	3,905	2,199	956	707	5	38
City Chaukidárs		... „ XX of 1856 ...	119	4	6	...	109	110	251	...	47	204	...	...
Code of Civil Procedure		... „ XIV of 1882 ...	52	1	...	...	51	52	65	1	12	50	...	2
Companies Act		... „ VI of 1882 ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
Contract Workmen		... „ XIII of 1859 ...	155	43	...	...	112	112	522	426	71	8	...	17
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs ...		... „ XXVII of 1871 ...	712	...	2	5	705	417	570	6	83	477	4	...
Excise on spirits and drugs ...		... „ XXII of 1881 & XVI of 1863	337	6	6	1	324	329	594	2	205	368	1	18
Ferries		... „ XVII of 1878 ...	33	3	...	...	30	30	87	33	30	20	...	4
Forests		... „ VII of 1878 ...	990	5	35	3	947	924	3,761	38	959	2,676	...	88
Gambling		... „ III of 1867 ...	187	2	3	1	181	182	1,059	7	324	719	...	9

No. 2—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code: Without reference to the police.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code: After reference to the police.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons: Under trial during the year.	Persons: Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Persons: Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Persons: Convicted.	Persons: Died, escaped, transferred to another province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Persons: Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
B.—Offences under Special and Local Laws—concluded.												
Hackney and Stage Carriages ... ... Act XVI of 1861 & XIV of 1879	133	...	...	...	133	133	168	1	25	142	...	...
License Act ... ... „ II of 1878 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipalities ... ... „ IV of 1873 ...	3,479	34	...	...	3,445	3,449	5,810	17	1,415	4,359	13	6
Mutiny Act ... ... „ VII of 1867 ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	4	...	...
Opium ... ... „ XII of 1878 ...	351	7	4	...	340	341	648	7	265	369	2	5
Pleaders ... ... „ XVIII of 1879 ...	3	1	...	...	2	2	18	...	17	1	...	...
Police ... ... „ V of 1861 ...	6,837	4	6	...	6,827	6,264	12,710	...	1,538	11,165	7	...
Post Office ... ... „ XIV of 1866 ...	17	...	...	...	17	16	22	...	6	16	...	...
Prisons ... ... „ XXVI of 1870 ...	29	1	...	...	28	28	37	...	9	28	...	...
Prostitutes ... ... „ III of 1880 ...	202	56	13	1	132	132	174	...	50	121	...	3
Punjab Courts Act ... ... „ XVII of 1877 ...	8	...	...	...	8	8	8	...	1	7	...	...
Punjab Laws Act ... ... „ IV of 1872 ...	713	11	1	...	701	698	1,237	2	287	928	5	15
Railways ... ... „ IV of 1879 ...	290	2	26	...	262	264	358	...	84	274	...	...
Registration ... ... „ III of 1877 ...	12	1	...	...	11	11	11	...	2	9	...	...
Salt and Saltpetre ... ... „ XII of 1882 ...	49	...	...	...	49	50	83	...	11	71	1	...
Stamps ... ... „ I of 1879 ...	173	2	1	...	170	173	308	...	117	188	...	3
Telegraphs ... ... „ I of 1876 ...	3	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
Treasure Trove ... ... „ VI of 1878 ...	5	...	1	...	4	4	6	...	2		...	...
Vagrancy, European ... ... „ IX of 1874 ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	3	...	...
Wandering and Dangerous Lunatics ... ... „ XXXVI of 1858 ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frontier Rules.												
Regulation I of 1872, Section 3	5	...	...	...	5	7	8	...	3	5	...	...
„ „ „ 4	11	...	...	...	11	11	16	...	...	16	...	...
„ „ „ 8	14	...	...	...	14	14	23	...	5	18	...	...
„ VII of 1873, Secs. 3, 5 & 6	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
„ IV of 1873, Sec. 2	...	...	...	...	...	751	2,026	9	1,001	964	1	51
Total ...	21,287	459	285	26	20,517	20,359	42,299	2,886	8,620	30,487	40	266

STATEMENT No. 3.

STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1883.

Nature of Proceedings.	For Disposal.		Disposed of.			Remaining under trial.	
				Persons.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Section 250 ...	951	1,095	951	...	1,095	...	...
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Sections 87 to 89 and 485 ...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
3. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Section 332 ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
4. Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII ...	200	265	194	64	193	6	8
5. Contempts of Court under Section 480 ...	151	176	151	20	156	...	...
6. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	2,105	8,893	2,089	4,127	4,716	16	50
7. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	4,378	6,385	4,329	1,243	5,057	49	85
8. Proceedings against public nuisances, Chapter X ...	190	374	186	251	114	4	9
9. Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII ...	119	354	115	253	94	4	7
10. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI ...	2,656	2,656	2,593	2,185	408	63	63
Total ...	10,752	20,200	10,610	8,144	11,834	142	222

STATEMENT No. 4.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1883.

Class of tribunal.	Number of persons for disposal.								Persons disposed of.										Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of cases disposed of.						Total number of cases pending.	Number of cases pending over 3 months.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
	Remaining at the end of the previous year.	Brought to trial during the year: Under arrest by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received on commitment or reference.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Died, escaped or transferred or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Discharged without trial: In consequence of the non-appearance of the complainant or withdrawal of complaint.	On other grounds.	Acquitted.	Convicted. On regular trial: Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	On summary trial: Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Committed or referred.	Total.			Enquiries under Chapter XVIII.	Summons cases: Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.	Warrant cases: Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
I.—Magistrates.																														
Special Magistrates ..	5	..	5	1,334	294	..	..	1,638	1	77	169	273	1,118	..	..	..	..	1,638	..	692	..	695	..	..	..	695	..	..	5	1,698
Honorary Magistrates .. 2nd and 3rd class ..	94	2,032	506	5,624	310	..	..	8,566	7	3,702	840	1,066	2,850	..	..	..	30	8,515	51	3,533	6	2,578	..	971	..	3,550	17	..	7	7,381
Honorary Magistrates .. 1st class ..	23	2,764	487	1,577	34	..	4	4,889	7	735	688	464	1,356	1,578	..	7	3	4,838	51	3,197	3	1,546	..	1,626	8	3,183	25	..	7	8,561
Benches of Magistrates ..	83	7,237	513	11,147	353	..	..	19,333	24	5,530	1,394	3,588	5,229	8	3,458	..	1	19,232	101	9,307	..	5,321	2,977	1,089	14	9,301	37	..	5	14,851
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts .. 2nd and 3rd class ..	1,276	20,928	5,592	53,459	3,415	..	..	83,770	47	31,417	11,292	10,060	28,425	78	117	868	454	82,748	1,022	36,263	20	24,521	1,054	10,754	..	36,349	466	..	8	82,295
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts .. 1st class ..	1,316	26,480	6,960	24,906	1,399	..	17	61,078	140	13,061	13,270	6,488	11,493	10,408	161	4,308	675	60,004	1,074	30,476	357	12,239	2,633	14,752	596	30,576	543	9	10	100,932
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code ..	..	..	..	..	..	467	..	467	1	..	5	82	365	12	1	..	..	466	1	321	..	7	..	313	..	320	1	..	3	54
Chief Magistrates of Districts .. Under their ordinary powers ..	150	4,321	677	722	141	..	8	6,019	46	252	1,786	533	991	1,779	42	406	43	5,858	161	2,623	59	321	203	1,847	169	2,599	72	3	7	7,832
Chief Magistrates of Districts .. Under their powers under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code ..	16	1,038	47	14	3	1	..	1,139	3	..	91	105	528	30	..	..	305	1,062	77	644	..	2	..	624	..	626	36	1	22	5,639
Total ..	2,983	63,900	14,787	98,783	5,949	468	29	186,899	276	54,754	29,535	22,669	52,355	13,893	3,779	5,589	1,511	184,361	2,538	87,056	445	47,225	6,767	31,976	786	87,199	1,197	13	8	229,543
II.—Courts of Session .. Trials under Chapter XIX ..	98	..	..	..	..	684	..	782	2	..	..	268	271	5	..	..	106	652	130	353	..	..	..	333	..	333	68	5	49	4,035
II.—Courts of Session .. References under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code ..	16	..	..	..	..	297	..	313	..	..	..	13	282	..	..	..	..	295	18	233	..	..	..	233	..	233	12	..	9	445
II.—Courts of Session .. Other references ..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	3	2	41	..	..	..	46	4	44	..	..	..	40	..	40	4	..	10	25
Total ..	114	..	..	..	..	1,031	..	1,145	2	..	..	284	555	46	..	..	106	993	152	630	..	..	..	606	..	606	84	5	32	4,555
III.—Chief Court .. Original trials ..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	42	23
III.—Chief Court .. References under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code ..	27	..	..	..	..	108	..	135	..	..	..	12	..	102	..	..	..	116	19	86	..	..	..	91	..	91	14	..	46	..
Total ..	28	..	..	..	..	111	..	139	..	..	..	13	..	103	..	..	..	118	21	90	..	..	..	93	..	93	16	..	46	23
Grand Total ..	3,125	63,900	14,787	98,783	5,949	1,610	29	188,183	278	54,754	29,535	22,966	52,910	14,042	3,779	5,589	1,617	185,472	2,711	87,776	445	47,225	6,767	32,675	786	87,898	1,297	18	9	234,126

STATEMENT No. 5.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1883.

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO												PERSONS SENTENCED TO FIND OR GIVE				DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																	
		TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.				FINE		WHIPPING						FINE.								IMPRISONMENT.									
					Rigorous																				15 days & under		6 months & under		2 years & under		7 years & under		Above 7 years	
	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property	With imprisonment or transportation.	Without imprisonment or transportation.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Sureties of the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour	Rs 10 and under.	Rs 50 and under.	Rs 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs 1,000 and under.	Above Rs 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Total amount realised.	Amount ordered by way of compensation.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
I.—MAGISTRATES																																				
Special Magistrates	...	...	...	.	...	47	14		18	1,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,627	48	...	...	...	...	4,078	3,898	76	51	47	18	...	1	...		.		...	..
Honorary Magistrates — 2nd and 3rd Class ...	...	...	...	..	167	181	8	.	273	2,473	...	21	...	...	...	...	2,435	299	12	...	..	.	14,146	12,742	1,324	1,198	45	4	303	4	...	.	...	.	...	...
Honorary Magistrates — 1st Class ..	...	...	...		252	127	15		191	1,526	21	28	2	1	909	37	1,508	182	20	7	...	...	11,793	8,764	2,460	1,260	16	4	162	11	200	.	...	.	...	...
Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...		115	267	23	.	161	8,257	...	28	...	...	...	...	8,116	286	13	3	.	...	15,591	13,415	669	33	83	21	299	7	..	.	..		...	..
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts — 2nd and 3rd Class ..	...	...	...	.	2,435	2,451	312	.	3,912	23,960	9	343	...	...	...	...	24,078	3,603	169	31	..	..	1,73,378	1,49,772	20,800	13,174	720	165	4,160	147	6	.	..		...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts — 1st Class .	...	...	...		4,768	1,786	348		4,912	10,612	184	803	2,491	1,351	3,286	533	10,293	4,604	460	158	9	.	2,40,944	1,76,465	41,027	17,471	225	124	2,974	204	3,241	21	4	..	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates — Cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...		316	27	5	..	201	10	10	12	...	...	..	...	46	153	7	5	..	.	6,870	2,724	538	98	1	4	51	1	291		...	..	..	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts — Under their ordinary powers ...	...	..	...		272	193	23	.	199	1,446	20	106	300	71	823	139	753	584	160	139	8	1	70,064	62,693	44,703	27,248	28	3	169	12	267	2	1	..	.	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts — Under their powers under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code ...	..	...	...	.	460	58	5		304	9	29	26	...	...	...	...	41	203	42	22	2	2	22,632	14,728	4,714	777	10	1	55	4	156		287	..	...	..
Total ...	...	...	...		8,785	5,137	758	.	10,171	49,350	273	1,367	2,793	1,923	5,018	709	48,297	9,962	874	366	19	3	5,59,492	4,46,201	1,16,312	61,664	1,185	343	8,174	392	4,271	23	292	..	..	.
II.—Courts of Session — Original trials ...	...	100	19		126	7	1		22	21	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	35	5	3	..	..	2,080	3,936	1,087	724	2	1	28	...	37		58		8	..
II.—Courts of Session — References under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	8		263	11	...	...	125	...	8	...	..	...	...	...	5	73	34	11	2	..	11,345	4,991	2,676	1,576	.	...	1	...	8	..	262	.	3	...
II.—Courts of Session — Other references ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...		...	4	...	—	..	..	39	39	.	...	3	1	..		351	321	191	98	.	.	...	...	...		...	.	..	...
Total ...	...	100	27	..	389	18	1	.	147	25	8	2	...		39	39	5	108	42	15	2	..	13,726	9,248	3,954	2,396	2	1	29	...	45	..	320		11	..
III.—Chief Court — Original trials ...	...	...	...	.	...	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1		...	...
III.—Chief Court — References under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code ..	64	33	...	.	2	3	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		3		2	...
Total ...	64	33	...	..	2	4	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	...		..		4		2	..
GRAND TOTAL ...	64	133	27	...	9,176	5,159	759		10,318	49,375	281	1,369	2,793	1,923	5,057	748	48,302	10,070	916	381	21	3	5,73,218	4,55,449	1,20,265	64,058	1,187	344	8,203	392	4,316	23	616	.	13	...

STATEMENT No. 5 A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF WHIPPINGS INFLICTED BY THE CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1883.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes awarded.														Remarks.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		Total.		
	First conviction	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Part I.															
Whippings inflicted in lieu of other punishment.															
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	30	...	177	1	230	3	119	2	75	4	95	5	726	15	
1. Theft, as defined in " 380, "	1	...	38	1	56	1	41	2	18	1	26	1	180	6	
1. Theft, as defined in " 381, "	1	...	8	1	18	...	12	...	8	...	6	...	53	1	
1. Theft, as defined in " 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
2. Extortion, as defined in " 388, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
2. Extortion, as defined in " 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in " 411, "	5	...	38	...	35	1	47	2	16	...	25	1	166	4	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in " 412, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in " 443, "	2	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	16	...	

5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	1	...	6	...	10	...	7	...	3	...	2	...	29	...
6. House-breaking, as defined in " 445, "	2	...	6	...	6	1	5	...	...	...	17	...	36	1
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in " 446, "	3	...	11	...	20	...	21	3	4	...	14	...	73	3
8. Offence under Section 49, Act XXVI of 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871	2	...	7	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	3	1	16	4
10. Offence under Section 14, Act III of 1880	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
11. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,304	34
Part II.														
Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishment. A.—Section 3, Act VI of 1864.														
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.		1		12		25		24		22		68		152
" 380, "	...			2		2		9		2		10		25
" 381, "	...		...			3	...		...			1		4
" 382, "	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
2. Extortion, as defined in " 388, "	...		...		...			1	...		...			1
" 389, "	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in " 411, "	...		...			5		8		4		10		27
" 412, "	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.	...		...		...		...			1	...			1

No. 5—*concluded.*

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes awarded.														Remarks.
	5 *and under.*		6 *to* 10.		11 *to* 15.		16 *to* 20.		21 *to* 25.		26 *to* 30.		*Total.*		
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Part II.—*concluded.*															
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.	...		...			3		3		1		1		8	
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.	...			1		1		1		1		4		8	
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C.	...		...			3		5		15		15		38	
8. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871	...			3		4		3		2		3		15	
9. Offence under Section 14, Act III of 1880	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		
B.—Section 4, Act VI of 1864.															
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C.	...		...		...			1	...		...			1	
2. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377, I. P. C.	...		...		...		...		...			1		1	
Total ...	...		...		...		...		...		...			281	

PART III.

Whippings inflicted on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Part I.

1. Delivery of counterfeit coin as genuine, as defined in Section 241, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2. Grievous hurt, as defined in Section 325, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
3. Criminal force, as defined in Section 354, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4. Rape, as defined in Section 376, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	7	2	12	...
6. Criminal breach of trust, as defined in Section 408, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
7. Mischief, as defined in Section 427, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
8. Mischief, as defined in Section 429, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
9. Breach of Section 44 of Act IV of 1879	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...

PART IV.—*Relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.*

Total number of whippings awarded	1,650
Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been legally inflicted ...	12,434
Percentage of whippings ...	11·72

STATEMENT No. 6.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEAL AND REVISION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1883.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.									Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed after hearing.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
APPEALS.											
To—											
District Magistrates	6,153	...	1,405	2,240	608	1,679	77	...	144	9	
Courts of Session	4,696	...	1,603	1,633	425	841	15	...	179	18	
Chief Court { By persons convicted	748	11	214	209	139	71	22	...	82	46	
Chief Court { By Government from judgments of acquittal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	11,597	11	3,222	4,082	1,172	2,591	114	...	405	16	
REVISION.											
By—											
District Magistrates	446	...	347	...	...	...	46	44	9	...	
Courts of Session	356	...	265	...	...	...	42	41	8	...	
Chief Court	2,859	33	1,677	292	208	252	190	...	207	...	
Total ...	3,661	33	2,289	292	208	252	278	85	224	...	
Grand Total ...	15,258	44	5,511	4,374	1,380	2,843	392	85	629	...	

STATEMENT No. 7.

STATEMENT SHOWING USE OF JURIES AND ASSESSORS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1883.

Classes of Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried by Assessors.	Jury Trials					Assessors Trials				Classes of cases in which Jurors and Assessors have been principally employed.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	*Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.*		*Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.*		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with the Assessors.	*Number of cases in which the Judge differed from*			
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Sec. 307, C. P. Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under Sec. 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Two Assessors.	Three Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code—Jurors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session—Assessors	3	...	324	...	...	...	...	...	281	12	8	23	Sessions trials.
Chief Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction—Jurors ...	9	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Original trials.
Total ...	...	2	324	2	...	...	...	...	281	12	8	23	